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THE SOUTHERN QUESTIONS.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

CHARACTER OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE—MESSRS. FOSTER AMD PHELPS UNITE WITH THE OTHER REPUBLICAN MEMBERS IN THE RECOMMENDATIONS—A RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING KELLOGG AS GOVERNOR APPENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The report of the Louisiana Committee is a very long document, covering the entire history of the political condition of that State since the war, and exhibiting the causes which have led to the present unfortunate condition of affairs. It was drawn by Mr. George F. Hoar, and the draft, as first submitted by him, was not modified by the other members of the committee. Its conclusions are adopted by all the Republican members of the committee, including Mr. Foster and Mr. Phelps. It was at first stated Mr. Phelps would unite with Mr. Potser, of New-York, and Mr. Marshall, of Illinois. It is announced to-night that he will agree to the recommendations of the committee, and will unite with Mr. Foster in a statement showing that they reached the same results as the other Republican members, but by a different course of reasoning. The committee recommend the passage of a resolution recognizing Kellogg as the Governor of Louisiana. They also propose a resolution declaring the opinion of the House that the Conservatives elected a majority of the members of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature in the last election, and that some of the members elected were fraudulently deprived of seats to which they were entitled, and, while Congress can take no measures to correct the wrong, it is the judgment of the House that the Legislature of Louisiana should take such action as justice and right demand. These two resolutions express the views of the committee, which have not been concealed since their return. The evidence shows that Kellogg had no connection with the frauds committed by the Returning Board, and it is not claimed by any of the parties that he was responsible in any way for the outrageous action of the board in throwing out several Conservative members without cause or evidence, and substituting in their places Republicans never elected. If he had been connected with this fraudulent proceeding, the first resolution proposed by the committee would be difficult to justify. There is no evidence to show that Kellogg is personally a bad or corrupt man. His conspicuous fault is a want of courage and firmnes, to do what he thinks is right. There is little doubt that he would be stronger and would give the State a better Government with the aid of a conservative House, provided it were fully established that he was to be the Governor till the end of his term. The evidence shows that a small turbulent, uneasy, unemployed class, composed generally of young men, who have come to manhood since the close of the war, cause most of the disturbances, and commit most of the violence in the State. Their acts are not approved by the majority of the people, but they are desperate characters, and in the existing condition of the State and local Government they cannot be restrained, but are almost as much a source of terror to the better class of the white population as to the ignorant blacks. The Confederate soldiers were not to any extent connected with this lawless class. Two of the members of the committee were in favor of recommending the suspension of the habeas corpus. Their views in this respect did not, however, prevail. It is the hope of moderate thinking men that no resort to such an extreme measure may become necessary. The report is said to be a strong and vigorous paper, and with the evidence accompanying it, will be a most valuable and important contribution to the knowledge of Louisiana affairs.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

CONSERVATIVE EFFORTS TO EFFECT A SETTLEMENT ON THEIR BASIS—WHAT THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE EXPECT TO BE SETTLED BY A COMPROMISE—NO OPENING FOR FUTURE TROUBLE TO BE LEFT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Several of the Louisiana politicians of both sides are here, watching or participating in the negotiations for a compromise of the difficulties in that State. Mr. Leonard, of the Shreveport *Times*, and Mr. Penn, of insurrectionary notoriety, both arrived late on Friday night. Mr. Leonard is anxious that some agreement should be reached, and Penn is here for some purpose which is not disclosed. The desire for a settlement among the parties in the State without Federal interference seems to increase, but the Conservatives here still insist upon terms not acceptable because they do not cover the most vital of the issues in dispute. The committee believe that Kellogg is rightfully the Governor of Louisiana. This statement of the views of the committee was made in these dispatches of a week ago, and the committee have now embodied it in a resolution for the recognition of Kellogg as Governor. They also believe that of right the Conservatives ought to have a majority in the lower house of the Legislature of the State. Neither claim may be very strongly grounded in law, and possibly the doctrine of Mr. Edmunds' resolution declaring that there is no legal Government in the State would receive the assent of a majority of the same committee that reported in favor of sustaining Kellogg. But whatever the law may be the fact is not doubted by the committee that Kellogg actually received a majority of the votes cast in 1872, any more than they doubt that the Conservatives chose the majority of the Representatives in 1874. As there can be no new election, one of two courses must follow: Either the opposition that has been shown to Kellogg must continue for two years longer, in which case he will be maintained in his office by the power of the United States Government, or there must be an arrangement by which some of the claims of the Conservatives will be conceded, in return for the promise on their part that Kellogg shall be recognized, and that the disturbances which called for the exercise of military power shall cease. Some extreme partisans on the Republican side would accede to nothing but the unconditional submission of the people of Louisiana to the Kellogg Government and a Republican Legislature. Some Democrats would submit to nothing which did not give the Governorship to McEnery and the whole State Government to the Conservatives. Some of these men on either side are sincere, but more of them, no doubt, merely make a pretence of standing by "principle," but in reality have nothing in view but some personal or selfish end. It so happens that there is a middle ground, and one upon which moderate and reasonable men from either party may honorably stand. The report of the committee shows that each party in Louisiana has done the other a great wrong. In accepting the terms proposed by Wheeler, both parties will undo the wrong they have done. That is the basis and the end of the compromise. The committee say Kellogg is of right Governor of the State. Mr. Wheeler proposes the Conservatives shall so admit, and pledge their good faith to recognize him to the end of his term. The committee reported that the Conservatives elected a majority of the House of Representatives in Louisiana. Mr. Wheeler requires that the Republicans give up the seats they wrongfully hold, and yield in good faith the control of the House into the hands of those who have been deprived of it. The cause of the failure thus far in effecting an agreement upon this basis is the unwillingness of the Conservatives to concede anything with reference to 1872. They have not thus far been willing to admit that Kellogg is Governor either *de jure* or *de facto*. They will only say that they will not disturb him on account of any of his past political acts, so long as the President sustains him. They have not consented to say in a straightforward, manly way that carries with it conviction of sincerity, that they will not take advantage of their control of the lower house, if opportunity should offer, to depose Kellogg before the end of his term and install McEnery. There are some Republicans just as hostile to compromise as any of the Conservatives, but the difference happens to be that the Republicans who oppose the terms are not of those who must be parties to the agreement, and their opposition can do but little harm, while the intractables on the Conservative side are the parties in interest, who could consummate the settlement to-morrow and give peace to Louisiana. The responsibility for the failure must, therefore, rest on them. The Conservatives who are now in the city from Louisiana will, by appointment, meet Mr. Wheeler to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, to confer with regard to the terms of settlement, their purpose being to secure some change in the proposition originally submitted by him. They have redrawn the proposition last agreed upon by the Conservative caucus, but have not changed its material points, and have thus far suggested no modifications which Mr. Wheeler will consent to discuss. They will not admit the legality of Kellogg's election, and they will refuse to recognize the Hahn House as a lawful body, but insist on an organization *de novo* by the members, as fixed in the award of the committee. Mr. Wheeler will not be a party to any adjustment which does not include all the disputes from which further difficulties based upon past transactions can arise.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Conservative Committee from Louisiana, consisting of Messrs. Zachary, Burke, and Leonard, will meet Mr. Wheeler, of the Congressional Select Committee on Louisiana Affairs, to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, to determine definitely the basis of an adjustment of the Louisiana election of 1874, excluding the questions growing out of the election of 1872, when it was claimed Kellogg was elected Governor of the State. The committee will also call upon the President at 11 o'clock to-morrow. The committee claim that the result of the election of 1874 gave the Conservatives a majority of 29 in the House of Representatives, and 10 members of the Senate, which leaves a majority of the latter body to the Republicans, and in addition to the majority in the House gives the Conservatives the State Treasurer. But they leave to the Congressional Committee the terms of arbitration under these circumstances, their object being to pacify the State and prevent further injury to its material interests.

THE PINCHBACK CASE.

THE ADVOCATES OF ADMISSION CLAIM A MAJORITY—RESPONSIBILITY FOR AN EXTRA SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The advocates of Mr. Pinchback's admission to the Senate profess to be confident that the caucus to-morrow morning will decide that his case shall be taken up again in the Senate, when they claim that he will be admitted by a majority of two. This is certainly a very fine calculation. The opponents of Pinchback do not think the caucus will decide to give him a place in the order of business in advance of the Appropriation bills. They think an extra session would be the inevitable result. Mr. Morton attempts to convince his Republican colleagues that the responsibility for an extra session would in that case lie upon the Democrats; but instead of the extra session being called on account of an appropriation bill, it will be called on account of Pinchback, and it is not conceived that the country will look upon him as worth the cost of it. Mr. Edmunds, who is opposed to Pinchback's admission, will endeavor to have the Civil Rights bill taken up in preference to the Pinchback resolutions. This bill is regarded by the Democrats with more hostility than any other political measure that has been proposed, and they will oppose it with more energy and determination than either the caucus bill or the admission of Pinchback. Next to the Civil Rights bill, the Democrats are most hostile to the proposition for the overthrow of the Garland Government in Arkansas. If the caucus should give the Civil Rights bill preference to the Pinchback resolution, Pinchback's case will not be reached before March 4. Meantime Pinchback has endeavored to secure some Democratic support, or at least tolerance, on some ground which is not very definitely known; but it is supposed that he has made direct offers to co-operate with the Democratic Senators in opposition to the Administration on the ground that the President is, as he says, personally hostile to his admission. There is no doubt whatever that he has been endeavoring to conciliate Democrats, and has been unsuccessful; though there is no doubt they would not obstruct the resolution to admit him with so much pertinacity as either of the other party measures above referred to.

THE ARKANSAS QUESTION.

PREPARING FOR THE DEBATE ON THE ARKANSAS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Various members of the House have prepared speeches on the Arkansas question, which will be considered during the present week. Both parties to the controversy are severally gathering their strength. The resolution of the committee proposes that their report be accepted, and that, in the judgment of the House, no interference with the existing Government in that State by any department of the Government is advisable. Representative Ward, of Illinois, the only member in the minority, has appended a resolution to the statement of his views, declaring that Brooks is the legal Governor. This will be offered as a substitute for the resolution of the committee. Much anxiety is expressed concerning the result.

WASHINGTON.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC LOBBY.

A DETERMINED DEMONSTRATION TO BE MADE ON THE HOUSE TO-DAY—CREAMER'S MYSTERIOUS ABSENCE AND ITS FRUITS—BOSS TWEED TACTICS IN CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A motion will be made to-morrow in the House to suspend the rules and appoint a special session of the House to consider the Texas Pacific Bill. The advocates of the bill express confidence of success. The agents of Tom Scott are very active in pushing the scheme, and a thorough canvass is being made among members. Scott is here, and will direct the movements of the forces in person to-morrow. Mr. Houghton, of California, has been given charge of the bill, and will introduce to-morrow the resolution for suspending the rules. The death of Mr. Crocker, of Massachusetts, reduced the House Pacific Railroad Committee to twelve members. Six members directed the favorable report to be made on the bill, with Mr. Creamer, of New-York, absent. Both parties were anxious for Mr. Creamer's presence, as his position on the bill is not well defined. Numerous telegrams were dispatched to him a few days before a vote was taken on the bill in committee, but no response was received. Mr. Creamer has not been here for two weeks. If he is against the passage of the bill his presence would have defeated a favorable report from the committee, and if any advantage has been given this design upon the public Treasury it is attributable to his neglect of his public duties. It is said that Scott has made another attempt upon the Senate Committee on Railroads, and his agents again assert that they have "fixed things" in that committee. There is no possibility that the bill could pass both Houses now, if it had a strong working majority in both; but the purpose now is to make an impression on the next Congress, and some of those who are most zealous in behalf of Pinchback's admission are more anxious that there should result from it an extra session, in which they hope the Texas Pacific would succeed in its purposes.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION NEARLY COMPLETE—THE INDEMNITY TO FAMILIES OF THE AMERICAN CITIZENS PUT TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The terms of the settlement between Mr. Cushing and the new Government of Spain were received through the mail by Mr. Fish last week, and were read in Cabinet meeting on Friday. A long and very interesting dispatch has also been received from Mr. Cushing giving a narrative of the events attending the establishment of the Alfonso Government. The settlement is complete, excepting the signature by Mr. Fish, and the arrangement is entirely satisfactory. It has not been made official, because our Government has not yet recognized the Government of Alfonso, nor have the credentials of Señor Mantilla, as the representative of Spain, been received by the United States. Mr. Cushing's credentials have been some days under way, and he has probably received them by this time, or will very soon. If any time has been fixed for their presentation and the recognition of the new Government, that time is not yet announced. But at some time, not very far distant, the recognition of the Government of Alfonso and the full and satisfactory settlement of the claims of our Government on account of the seizure of the Virginius will take place together. Spain has professed for many months a willingness to pay the indemnity for the Americans of the crew of the Virginius who were put to death, but has persisted in presenting and urging a counter-claim for the Virginius itself, which Spain regards as her lawful prize. As the terms now awaiting ratification are said to be satisfactory, it may be inferred that they include the surrender of this question on the part of Spain, and the payment of $2,500 to the family of each of the Americans of the crew. The fact that Spanish affairs were alluded to in the Cabinet Friday has given rise to renewed rumors of complications, and Cuban sympathizers and Cuban bondholders are again busy in attempts to procure the publication of sensational dispatches. With the settlement of the difficulties between the two Governments, which is apparently so near attainment, these mischief-makers must look to new fields for the exercise of their avocation.

THE BILL TO INCREASE THE REVENUE.

PROSPECTS FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE MEASURE—THE TEN PER CENT. DUTY CLAUSE A WEAK POINT—THE EADS MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENT BILL—THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERALSHIP—THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Revenue bill will not probably come up in the House again till Tuesday, though an effort in its behalf will be made to-morrow. The bill is substantially finished in the Committee of the Whole, and will probably be reported to the House the next time it is considered. The decisive vote will be upon striking out the ten per cent. duties section. The section was retained in the bill in Committee of the Whole by a small majority, and when the yeas and nays are called upon it it may possibly be stricken out. In that case the bill must fail. If it is retained the bill will undoubtedly pass the House. The Treasury Department is not very enthusiastic for the success of the measure, since they prefer the restoration of the tax on tea and coffee. There seems to be no hope of any bill passing unless substantially the measure which is now so near the final vote. The defeat would, however, lead to renewed effort to restore the duty on tea and coffee, which might possibly succeed as an independent measure, when all prospects of securing additional revenues from any other source are at an end.

THE MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENT.

The friends of the Eads bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, which passed the House last week, have strong hopes of the passage of the bill through the Senate. It is now with the Select Senate Committee on Transportation, of which Senator Windom is Chairman, and it is said a majority of that committee is favorable to the bill. If so, it will be speedily reported to the Senate. If the Eads bill cannot be brought up in time to receive consideration in the Senate, an effort will be made to attach it to the Rivers and Harbors bill as an amendment, which bill is regarded as very strong in the Senate. To that end special efforts are directed to secure for the bill the approval of the Senate Commerce Committee, so that it may not be ruled out on a point of order. Some weeks ago a caucus of Republican Senators adopted resolutions in favor of a system of internal improvements, the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, receiving specific mention. As the Eads system has received decided indorsement from the House, and as no money is to be paid from the Treasury until the improvements are practicably established, the bill has peculiar strength and may possibly succeed.

THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Representative Tyner, of Indiana, has concluded to accept the position of Second Assistant Postmaster General, made vacant by the appointment of Mr. Rout, the present incumbent, to the Governorship of Colorado. Mr. Tyner will enter upon the discharge of his new duties after March 4. The office of Second Assistant Postmaster General is the most important in the department, that officer having charge of all mail and other contracts and the expenditure of millions of dollars. Mr. Tyner will bring to his new duties thorough knowledge of the details of the business of the office, having had charge of the Post Office Appropriation bill during his service in the present and last Congresses, which gave him special opportunities of learning the workings of that department.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

EXCELSIOR OATS.

A recent report of the House Committee on Agriculture says experiments with the Excelsior oats, a new variety, imported by the Agricultural Department, for this and former years, show an average production of forty bushels per acre, sixty bushels not being an uncommon yield. Estimating the average production per acre, it generally introduced, an increase of but four bushels per acre over the average yield of 1868, the addition to the wealth of the country, in the items of oats alone would be 38,622,944 bushels, or $21,264,619 in value. The weight of the product of this variety of oats for a few years after its introduction may be fairly averaged at five per cent. above the common kinds, estimating the latter at thirty pounds per bushel and the former at thirty-six pounds, although in many cases, forty and forty-five pounds per measured bushel have been reported. Add twenty-five per cent. to the sum above ascertained, and an increase will be shown in the productive industries of the country of the enormous sum of $25,517,542 per annum. Other new and valuable seeds introduced by this department have shown equally gratifying results.

THE COTTON SEIZURES AFTER THE WAR.

The number of bales of cotton seized in the South under orders from the Treasury Department after the close of the war was 33,638; gross proceeds, $7,650,676; total expenses, $2,160,434; proceeds released, $603,570; proceeds in the Treasury, $4,886,672.

GEN. SICKLES AND THE RETIRED LIST.

Gen. Sickles, who is now in Paris, has, in a printed circular, called the attention of his friends in Washington to a private bill in his behalf now before Congress for consideration. The object is that his name shall be continued on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of Major General as heretofore, his status not to be affected by his having accepted the appointment of Minister to Spain. The act of March 30, 1868, provides that any officer of the Army who shall accept or hold any appointment in the diplomatic service shall be considered as having resigned his place in the military service. But Gen. Sickles says when he was appointed Minister his attention was called to this act by the Adjutant General, and although he believed it was intended to apply only to officers on the active list, he nevertheless held the appointment under advisement for some time until it was decided by the Executive that the statute was not regarded as affecting his status on the retired list.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The Ohio Republicans in Washington, recognizing the fact that the coming election in Ohio would be the opening of the Presidential campaign of 1876, met at the residence of Secretary Delano, and after an interchange of views determined upon an early opening and a vigorous and aggressive campaign in Ohio. Committees were appointed to cooperate with the State Executive Committee at Columbus to prepare for the canvass.

THE PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEAD LAWS.

LETTER OF THE LAND COMMISSIONER TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS—EFFORTS OF SPECULATORS TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Lands, in relation to the repeal of the Pre-emption laws, saying in conclusion: "But there are still weightier reasons for the consolidation of the Homestead and Pre-emption laws. So long as the policy of the Government remains to hold the public lands for purposes of actual settlement, so long will there be an impassable conflict on the part of speculators to circumvent that policy, or rather to evade it. This can only be done by a semblance of compliance with the law. There are now, as I have shown, two general laws by which title to lands may be acquired. There are, therefore, two laws of which speculators avail themselves to fraudulently secure these lands. By consolidating the laws you deprive them of one opportunity to defraud the Government, and at the same time retain a law by which every citizen may acquire a home. It is safe to state that since the enactment of the Homestead law the Pre-emption laws have been to a very great extent of more advantage to the speculator than to the actual settler. The latter finds his advantage to be in the more munificent features of the Homestead law, while the former finds under the Pre-emption law a convenient avenue for acquiring a title to coveted tracts which cannot, as in former years, be reached with his money at private entry. The work of the General Land Office to-day is largely augmented by the constant cry of frauds in pre-emptions, and whenever investigated it has been shown that these charges are not groundless. It would consume much time to give in detail the manner in which these frauds are consummated, often without detection; but it will suffice to say that they exist to such an extent as to throw doubt and exact critical scrutiny on one-half of the pre-emption cases which come before the officer.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—ONE KILLED AND FIFTEEN INJURED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—An accident occurred on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Saturday night, near Sheffield, Ill., by which a sleeping and two other coaches were thrown from the track. One of the coaches fell down an embankment fifteen feet. About fifteen persons were injured, but no names can yet be ascertained. Only one person was killed—a school-teacher residing at Tiskilwa. He jumped from the car as it was running on the sleepers. A broken rail was the cause of the accident.

SUICIDE OF AN EX-POLICE CAPTAIN.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Oliver Whitcomb, an ex-Police Captain, and for twenty-five years connected with the Police force, committed suicide to-day at his residence, on Appleton street, by taking poison. He had been out of employment for some months, and had become despondent over the prospective foreclosure of a mortgage on his property. He was fifty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

PROGRAMME OF THE EXTREME LEFT PARTY AND THE BONAPARTISTS IN REGARD TO THE SENATE BILL.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The Extreme Left at a meeting yesterday resolved to support the new Senate bill after a speech by M. Gambetta, who showed the danger there was that the Bonapartists would take advantage of a prolonged *provisorium*. Only ten members dissented from the action of the meeting.

The Bonapartists contemplate offering an amendment to the Senate bill proposing that the Senators be elected by universal suffrage. They hope by this means to break up the majority. But the Left has agreed to oppose all amendments. They will support a demand for "urgency," move that the bill be added to that for the organization of the public powers, and then vote for the entire project.

SPAIN.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ROYALIST ARMY.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—Gen. Laserna has been appointed Aid de Camp to the King; Gen. Quesada, Commander in Chief of the Army of the North; Gen. Echague, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Centre, and Gen. Echeverria, Commander of the Second Corps of the Army of the North.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXPLOSION IN A MANUFACTORY—FIVE GIRLS KILLED.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—An explosion occurred in the safety fuse works at Redruth, Cornwall, yesterday. Five girls were killed. There were many miraculous escapes.

MITCHEL DECLARES HIS INTENTION OF AGAIN BECOMING A CANDIDATE, AND WILL BE SUPPORTED.

DUBLIN, Feb. 21.—John Mitchel has issued an address to the electors of Tipperary, presenting himself again as a candidate for Parliament.

A monster meeting was held in Tipperary today, at which it was moved to support Mr. Mitchell. It is believed there will be no opposition.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

MOVILLE, Feb. 24.—The Allan steamer Canadian, from Baltimore Feb. 9, arrived today, and sailed for Liverpool.

AFRICA.

ATTACK AND CAPTURE OF FORT MOMBAZEQUE—TWO SLAVE SHIPS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Feb. 22—5 A. M.—Advices from Zanzibar report that a fleet of British men-of-war have bombarded and captured Fort Mombazeque, on the island of Mombaz off the east coast of Africa. The engagement lasted five hours. Seventeen of the garrison were killed and fifty wounded. Two slave ships were captured with 300 slaves on board.

COLOMBIA AND NICARAGUA.

THE CASE OF DR. PIGGOT AT ASPINWALL—H. M. S. DRYAD PROMPTLY ON HAND—THE SURVEY FOR AN ISTHMUS CANAL ROUTE PROGRESSING FAVORABLY—THE COLOMBIA LOAN SUBSCRIBED FOR—NICARAGUA.

PANAMA, Feb. 13.—The case of the recent outrage perpetrated on Dr. Piggot, an English subject, by the Alcalde of Aspinwall being reported to the naval authorities at Jamaica brought over the British man-of-war Dryad to Aspinwall, where she arrived on the 7th inst. The Captain, on having the case explained to him, considered that the Consul was fully justified in doing what he did toward procuring the release from jail of Dr. Piggot, as well as sending for a war vessel to be on the spot. Dr. Piggot has made a sworn statement before the English Consul, Mr. Crompton, giving the history of the case and his treatment by the authorities throughout. When the Dryad hove in sight, a Jamaican living in Aspinwall hoisted the English flag over his house. An officer and two soldiers of the State Militia immediately came, hauled the flag down, and sent the Jamaican to prison.

An interview took place on the 12th inst. between the President of the State, Mr. Miro, and the English Consul, R. C. Crompton, Esq., accompanied by Capt. C. E. Domville, of H. B. M. sloop Dryad, in reference to the Piggot affair. No definite understanding was arrived at, though the meeting and interview were cordial enough.

The steamer Montijo, which ran on a rock in Montijo Bay, has become a total loss. A schooner and other small craft had succeeded in raising her off the rock but the lashings gave way, and she sank in thirty fathoms of water before they could tow her into shoal water.

The survey for a canal route across this part of the Isthmus is progressing favorably under the direction of Capt. Lull. A much lower summit level than that of the railroad has been found, which is only 262 feet. Capt. Lull is reported to have said that the result of the survey so far had been more favorable than was expected.

The question with the Darien Indians in regard to the collectors of caucho in the forests is not yet settled. The forces promised by the General Government are anxiously waited for, especially by the merchants concerned, caucho being the principal export of the Isthmus at the present time.

The loan solicited by the Republic of Colombia has been subscribed for in London, to the amount of $3,000,000, and is issued at eighty-one, with an annual interest of seven per cent., and two per cent. sinking fund. The contract has been submitted for approval to the national Executive at Bogota. The rent paid by the Panama Railroad to the Colombian Government, to the amount of $210,000 a year, has been offered as a guarantee to cover the interest on the loan.

NICARAGUA.

The Message of President Quadra has been published. He states in it to Congress that the relations of Nicaragua are friendly with all nations except Costa Rica, but thinks matters can be explained so as to avoid any serious quarrel between the two countries.

A CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 21.—An immense Catholic temperance demonstration was held at the Maryland Institute to-night.

Rev. Edmund Didier read a letter from Archbishop Bayley, urging all to temperance.

Rev. F. X. Boyle, of Washington; Rev. Father White, of Baltimore, and Dr. Waters, of the *Catholic Mirror*, delivered addresses.

Father Didier delivered pledges to 300 members of the St. Vincent's Society, the audience, numbering 3,000 people, rising to their feet as it was administered.

The Catholic societies of the City were present, with banners and regalia, and the meeting, in zeal, has not been equaled by anything of the kind held in this city since Father Mathew was here.

Mr. William Daniel, President of the State Temperance Alliance, and other prominent Protestant temperance men were on the platform.

COUNTERFEIT RAILROAD BONDS.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 21.—Considerable uneasiness exists over the discovery of some counterfeit bonds of the Leeds and Farmington Railroad. Investigation shows that the counterfeits must have been printed from the original plates, the signatures of the officers only being counterfeited. These, with the exception of the Treasurer's, are pronounced to be excellent. About $3,000 have thus far been discovered, but it cannot be estimated yet how many of the bonds are afloat. The genuine were printed by the Continental Bank-note Company of New-York.

THE ICE-BOUND FLEET.

ONLY EIGHT OF THE TEN VESSELS NOW IN SIGHT—THE FATE OF THE OTHER TWO UNKNOWN.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Of the ten ice-bound fishing vessels which bore south of Wood-end Cape, Cape Cod, on Friday, only eight remain in sight this morning, all of which were further to leeward, and more firmly fastened in the ice than before. It is not known what has become of the other two vessels, and it is thought the crews of the eight vessels might reach the shore to-day, as, if they remain on board no assistance can reach them, and they will be exposed to great suffering.

The revenue-cutter Gallatin was at anchor under Long Point this forenoon.

The schooner Wyoming, which was ashore at Wood-end, was pulled off on Saturday night.

A FATAL AFFAIR IN TRENTON, N. J.

QUARREL ABOUT A DOG-FIGHT—A RESPECTABLE CITIZEN FOUND DYING IN AN ALLEY AFTER THE QUARREL.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21.—This city was startled this afternoon by a tragedy, of which an old citizen, named Thomas Hingeley, about fifty years of age, was the victim. It originated in a quarrel about dogs, in the house of a woman named Martha Jane Margerum, between a son of the deceased and a young man named Thomas Diamond. It seems that Mrs. Margerum's dog and one owned by Diamond got fighting, when young Hingeley interfered, which led to Diamond calling him some vile names. Hingeley soon afterward told his father that Diamond had insulted him, whereupon old Mr. Hingeley armed himself with a revolver, and went in search of Diamond to have revenge, threatening, it is said, at the same time, that he would kill him. But a short time elapsed after this when the old man was found in an alleyway, prostrated and suffering from the effects of a pistol-ball wound in the forehead. He was conveyed to his own home, where he lingered but two hours, when death released him. No one saw the deed committed, and whether he was the victim of his own hand or not remains a mystery to be solved by a Coroner's inquest, which will be held to-morrow. Mrs. Margerum was arrested and placed under heavy bonds to appear at the investigation. The deceased kept a dry goods store and was a reputable citizen.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally risen. It is highest off the South Atlantic coast; it has fallen in the extreme North-west. The temperature has fallen somewhat in New England, and risen decidedly from the lake region westward. Southerly winds and clear weather prevail over the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley, but in the Missouri Valley and the Upper Lake Region partly cloudy weather; westerly winds in New-England and the Middle States. The rivers have changed but slightly at all stations.

PROBABILITIES.

During Monday in the South Atlantic States stationary or rising barometer, southerly winds, clear, warmer weather.

For the Gulf States rising followed by falling barometer, increasing southerly winds, warmer, clear, followed by partly cloudy weather, and possibly light coast rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, the upper lake region, and the North west, falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer, cloudy weather, with rain or snow, followed by rising barometer and colder north-west winds.

For New-England, rising barometer, north-west winds, backing to south-west, warmer and partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle States, stationary followed by falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer weather and increasing cloudiness.

The rivers will continue stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	27	40	3 P. M.	32	53
6 A. M.	26	40	6 P. M.	30	48
9 A. M.	27	44	9 P. M.	29	45
12 M.	30	47	12 P. M.	27	43

SNOW IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 21.—From eight to ten inches of snow fell in this city and vicinity last night and yesterday. A high wind prevailing at the time, the snow was drifted so as to make the roads almost impassable. All the trains to and from the city have been delayed, some of them for eight hours.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The *Democratic Leader* newspaper office, Joost's steam bakery, Gilmore & Co.'s photograph gallery, and A. D. Turner's dental rooms, Nos. 68 and 70 Court street, Binghamton, N. Y., were destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock on Saturday night. R. W. Mosher's drug store was badly damaged. The total loss is estimated at $15,000, on which the insurance is $12,000. About the same time a barn in the Fifth Ward, belonging to A. Harding, was burned, and a valuable horse perished in the flames.

Saturday morning a fire was discovered in a barn in the central portion of Elmira, N. Y. It was extinguished, however, before any serious damage was done. Frank Sherman was arrested on suspicion of having fired the building, and acknowledged having done so. He is about twenty-two years of age, and the son of respectable parents.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning the astral oil works in Williamsburg were discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be brought under control the stock and building were damaged to the extent of $10,000. The fire was caused by a leak in one of the stills; not insured.

A slight fire occurred yesterday in the basement of No. 144 Mott street, occupied by Charles Michel as a butcher shop. The building, owned by William Hastings, was damaged $100.

The bakery of Henry Menue, No. 33 East Seventeenth street, was damaged $250 by fire yesterday.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 21.—The Metropolitan Catholic Total Abstinence Union of New York State hold their fourth annual convention here to-morrow. The President and other officers arrived here from New York to-day; also, delegates from various cities of the State. This evening a temperance mass-meeting will be held in St. Patrick's Hall. Addresses will be delivered by prominent speakers. Several Bishops of the Catholic Church send letters of regret at not being able to be present. One hundred and fifty delegates will be present at the convention. The session will probably close to-morrow evening.

SENATOR BROWNLOW IN THE EDITORIAL CHAIR.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 21.—Senator Brownlow has purchased a one-half interest in the Knoxville *Daily and Weekly Chronicle*, the principal Republican paper in the State, which will hereafter be known as the *Whig and Chronicle*. The daily appears this morning with Mr. Brownlow's salutatory and the valedictory of Mr. Ricks. Mr. Brownlow is to be principal editor, and Mr. Rule managing editor. The *Whig and Chronicle* will be a Republican paper, and Mr. Brownlow predicts a Republican triumph in 1876.

THE ATTEMPTED REMOVALS.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS' ANSWER.

WHAT HAS THE MAYOR DONE WITH IT?—WHAT IT CONTAINS—ALL THE CHARGES SQUARELY MET—THEIR FRIENDS INDIGNANT—THE MAYOR RETICENT.

The question in regard to the removal of the Fire Commissioners is still undecided, and it is yet unknown whether or not Mayor Wickham will forward a copy of the papers in the case to Gov. Tilden. It is rumored, however, that he will do so to-morrow, though why he has delayed so long, and why to-morrow is the day selected no one seems to know. The Commissioners themselves are unwilling to lay their answer to the charges before the public until the Governor has had a copy forwarded to him by the Mayor, as they think it would be discourteous on their part so to do. One fact, however, is evident, and that is that they did answer the Mayor's communication promptly, and that for some reason he has delayed to forward their defense, as they were not aware until they read of it in the public prints that a certificate of their removal had been forwarded to Gov. Tilden. It is very clear, also, that they never had a hearing before the Mayor, although it was rumored that an opportunity would be afforded them to vindicate themselves before final action should be taken. It is also certain that the complaints against the Fire Commissioners will be met with vigor, when they get an opportunity to be heard in their own behalf, which privilege they are allowed under the Charter. It is said that they will show that there has been no incompetency, or wasteful management, or willful evasion of the law, and that they will bring substantial and good proof to show that they do not maintain employes in idleness or select ruffians to manage the details of the department. It is also said that they will prove that all books of record that have ever been in their possession can be produced, and that none are wanting, and that all the property that ever went into their hands can be accounted for.

They will also be able to prove that the shop and works under their control are perfectly systematized and that a full record of their operations has been kept. The allegations that royalties on patents of invention have been exacted, that the work of the Department has not been well and cheaply done, and that exorbitant prices have been charged, will all be taken up, one by one, it is said, and refuted without leaving a shadow of doubt as to the integrity and purity of their administration of affairs.

The charge that supplies have been paid for that have never been received, which seems to have special reference to the supply of horse-feed furnished, and in which the enormity of the offense is increased by the statement that these supplies have been furnished by the brother-in-law of one of the Commissioners, is one that will most easily be answered. Persons who know the facts of the case say that the party who now supplies the feed to the department is the same who has supplied it for the six years preceding the appointment of the present commissioners, and that during the whole time he has been so engaged there has never been the slightest irregularity in his accounts. It is claimed that all the charges above set forth can be met and refuted by plain and convincing proof, and are nearly all of them of a like character, as indicated by the story of the feed transactions. That the efficiency of the department has been greatly impaired is sufficiently refuted by the official action of the Board of Fire Underwriters, and the charge that the public money has been wasted, and the department subjected to reproach by all good citizens it is believed will be proved to be nothing but a tissue of high-sounding words, without any foundation whatever. It is further claimed that all the bills filed against the City by the Commissioners have invariably been subjected to the closest examination by the Controller, and that there has never been the slightest irregularity detected. The personal friends of the Commissioners are very indignant at the way in which they have been treated. They say that their answer has never been permitted to find its way to Gov. Tilden, or see the light in the public prints, but has been pigeon-holed by the Mayor, and a so-called "certificate of removal" forwarded to the Governor for his action. They are confident, however, that the Governor's sense of justice and desire to comply with the law will induce him to insist

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

SOCIAL TOPICS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

OBSERVANCE OF LENT—ART AT THE CAPITOL—HOW CONGRESSIONAL PATRONAGE IS OBTAINED—IS CARPENTER'S PICTURE HISTORICAL?—THE NATIONAL STATUARY HALL—DISREGARD OF LAW—RETAIL TRADE AT THE CAPITOL—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—AMUSEMENTS—FAREWELLS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1875.

Bitter cold and stormy weather, the penetential observance of Lent by the devout, and night-sessions at the Capitol, have sadly interfered with fashionable entertainments during the week now drawing to a close, although there have been a number of gentlemen's dinner-parties at which the diet has been anything but *maigre*, although some of the repasts had a piscatorial odor of lobby-schemes.

ART AT THE CAPITOL.

Art-circles, however, have been wonderfully exercised by some pungent criticisms in THE NEW-YORK TIMES on the art expenditures at the Capitol. There was, of course, "a lady in the case," and she is very indignant that any one should question the payment to her of $10,000 for what she calls "a painting of Major Gen. George H. Thomas on the battle-field of Chicamauga," providing she can persuade the majorities in the two Houses to adopt the recommendation of the House Committee on Appropriations. Has she not passed hours in the cold Rotunda, perched upon a scaffold, touching with a dry brush the wooden-like head, or dabbing at the bulky body, which resembles a suit of uniform stuffed out with cotton? Some years ago this same Miss Ransom beguiled Congress into the payment of $1,000 for a portrait by her of Mr. J. R. Giddings, and now she asks $10,000 for the "painting" of Gen. Thomas. Yet Col. John Trumbull only received $8,000 each for his four historical paintings which adorn the Rotunda, each one of which contains a score or more of full-length portraits, painted from life studies, with careful accessories. They are not masterpieces, but they represent the art condition of the country at the time they were painted, and they preserve faithful portraits of revolutionary heroes and statesmen whose memories will always be cherished by the people. Miss Ransom's picture has merit neither as a work of art nor as a portrait, and cannot even take rank with the marble monstrosities of Miss Vinnie Ream.

CARPENTER'S PROCLAMATION PICTURE.

In the wake of the item so munificently remunerating Miss Ransom is another which appropriates $25,000 for "Carpenter's picture of the Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation," for which a deal of lobbying is being done. The old-school abolitionists are warned that as the Democrats are coming into power, "now or never" is the time for the purchase of this work, and the more conservative Republicans are urged to perpetuate Seward, Chase, and Welles. But there are rumors afloat which sadly damage the historical value of the work, which is its entire value. It is asserted that the artist changed the color of Stanton's coat, after the picture was finished, "by order," and that he also painted out the figure of Andrew Johnson after his defection from the Republican ranks, and inserted another figure in his place. These rumors may be unfounded, but the public should be informed whether this is a *historical* picture, or whether it has been altered to suit individual caprice and political intolerance.

The $75,000 or more paid to Brimidi for his frescoes—allegorical, mythological, historical, and diabolical—has been better expended than either of the above appropriations—should they be made—will be, or than the $20,000 for the rapidly fading out sham-fresco by Leutze, or the $25,000 for the gaudy failure of Powell.

HISTORICAL ART.

In 1864 the theatre-shaped hall in which the Representatives had met was consecrated by being set apart as a national statuary hall. Each and all of the States were invited to furnish statues, in marble or bronze, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military service. Thus far there have been three responses: Rhode Island has contributed marble statues of Roger Williams and Gen. Greene; Connecticut, marble statues of Trumbull and Sherman, and New-York a bronze statue of Clinton and a marble statue of Livingston. There have also been placed there a plaster copy of Houdon's Washington, Vinnie Ream's Lincoln, Horatio Stone's Hamilton, Saunders' bust of Kosciusko, Mrs. Ames' bust of Lincoln, Crawford's bust of himself, and David's bell-metal statue of Jefferson, with a "work of art" ordered by the Joint Committee on the Library. This is not a statue or a bust, but an undersized fancy statue, for all the world like those seen in gardens around Leghorn and Genoa. But it is called "Il Pensoro." It was executed in Italy, by (or for) an Ohio artist who died there, and as his widow had a relative on the Library Committee, $2,000 was paid for it. It is out of place, and should at once be transferred to the White House garden, where, if a creeping plant was trained over it, some might regard it as ornamental. May not visitors to the Capitol say, "Oh, Art! what errors are committed in thy name!"

DISREGARD OF LAW.

Congress ordered, some years since, the removal of every work of art from the rotunda and passages of the Capitol that was not public property. Yet one by one those who wish to sell their pictures are exhibiting them, and they are now to be found displayed in the rotunda, in an upper lobby of the Senate, and in the Hall of the House. The legal custodians say that they have not authorized this violation of law, but they wink at it, and take no steps to remove the pictures thus intruded upon public notice.

Worse yet, the passages of the Capitol have been gradually infested with nuisances in the shape of stalls for the sale of trumpery of various kinds, photographs, paper weights, cigars, state pics, Indian curiosities, and other cheap affairs. This is simply disgraceful, and the whole lot should be ejected without delay. They disfigure the building, and are of no possible advantage in assisting legislation. Any officer of Congress who permits the law to be thus set at defiance should at once be replaced by some one who dares to do his duty.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Until Gen. Jackson came into power, and his devotedadmirers began to celebrate the 8th of January as a holiday, the anniversary of the birthday of the *Pater Patriæ* was always honored in the city which bears his name. Salutes were fired, Congress adjourned, the military paraded, there was generally a public dinner, and invariably a ball in the evening.

It would do no harm to revive the observances, which were prompted by national pride, and by a love of country. If the national monument cannot be completed, the memory of Washington should not be so dimmed beneath the mists of time that one day cannot be consecrated to its remembrance. The old birthnight balls might well be revived, and the burning of a little powder at the Navy-yard, the Arsenal, Fort Foote, and the Soldiers' Home, at sunrise, noon, and sunset, would not be a serious drain upon the national stock of ammunition.

AMUSEMENTS.

Strakosch is to give us Italian opera next week, with Marie Heilbron and Miss Cary as his stars, at the National Theatre, and Furbish's "Fifth Avenue Company" is to play at Ford's Theatre. But the free galleries of the Senate and House offer greater attractions almost every evening than the theatres, especially to strangers.

An amateur company is rehearsing for performances at Easter, which will be very attractive, and we are also promised a grand bal masque at the same time.

POUR PRENDRE CONGE.

Already the wives of the Representatives and of those Senators who have not been re-elected are leaving their *pour prendre congé* cards and preparing to leave on the 5th of March. Some of their husbands, however, are begging for office, and will take anything from the vacant mission at Constantinople to an auditorship. Anything so they do not return here as lobbyists to avail themselves of the privilege of the floor, which they will enjoy, to buttonhole their successors and friends.

ROMAN GOSSIP.

HOLIDAYS OF THE SEASON—THE TORLONIAS.

THE METROPOLITAN CARNIVAL—ROYALTY AND MONEY-BAGS—GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS—THE ATTACKS ON AMERICAN SCULPTORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Feb. 1, 1875.

The Carnival, which had its first spurt on Saturday, promises to be as frolicsome as it has been for the past two or three years, although quite without the spirit of wild hilarity which gave it *éclat* in the old days. The more Italy becomes a political and shop-keeping nation, the less it is inclined to indulge the sports of the period of leading-strings and the childhood of despotic restraint. The number of foreign visitors here is much less than was expected, and both bankers and hotel-keepers have less than usual to do. The success of Carnival depends upon fine weather and a crowd. As for fine weather, that is as little to be depended upon in Winter in Rome as in latitudes farther north, less under the prestige of romantic illusions. Saturday was a day of dripping wet, and the crowd of slouched-hat gentry slopped through the length of the Corso in obstinate pursuit of pleasure, but too sadly overcast with disappointment. Foreigners who had taken balconies hardly got the value of the first day's rental. The weather clerk, that dissolute fellow, will have his tipsy frolic, and while in such humor the lesser imps of his office follow their reckless caprices. There are in Rome a great many of what are called "sunny apartments," specially reserved for the lodgment of foreigners, to be rented at a high price. Many a family from Cockneydom or Yankeedom, with the experience of a first Winter in Rome, have waited with melancholy impatience for the sunlight which was bargained for, while the sun for weeks obstinately refused to shine. If proprietors in letting their rooms would honestly say, "these windows look to the South, and you must take your chance of what sun-light you can get," the slightly harmful, but vexatious, cheat would be overlooked. As it is, the grumbling is visited upon landlords and cloudy skies, and about equally divided between them.

THE TORLONIAS.

Torlonia, who has a fortune estimated as high as the sum of $15,000,000, has the past week had an interview with the King. A fact in itself of little consequence is magnified by some into great civic and political importance. The Papacy has worshiped wealth and the power which it often brings, and Torlonia has been a sort of Magnus Apollo to many of those brought up under the influence of the Vatican. By the outlay of a few thousand dollars, the family of Torlonia has got its name written in large letters on the inside and outside of several churches. To the perpetual scandal of the great temples of the Jesuits and the holy apostles, there the name stands upon several of the doors to gratify the vanity and advertise the importance of a man of yesterday. All about Rome the name is inscribed, for vanity and the pride of wealth are the passions which, even at the age of seventy-five, rule the conduct of this money-lender made Prince by the Pope. Torlonia's life has been distinguished by no great act of public benevolence. It was with his capital that the Lake of Fucino was drained, and a great many hundred acres added to the agricultural area of that district of the Abruzzi. But the object was rapid and great gain, and what advantage comes to the community is only a consequence, and was not a prime stimulus to the enterprise. The reduction to cultivation of the Agro Romano would have a hundred fold greater advantage for the State. Knowing Torlonia's love of flattery, the Government of Italy ordered a gold medal to be coined in honor of the Fucino enterprise, to coax the rich citizen away from the fleshpots of the Vatican to come and sup upon the viands of the cooks and caterers of the new masters of the house. The Mecenas of money-bags knows what he owes to the temporal Government of the Pope; but as a man of the world, he is subject to the temptations which assail our common humanity. It is unfortunate for the Italian Government that Torlonia is old, and has no male heir to follow the counsels of commercial wisdom which he is so capable of giving. An energetic young Torlonia, well in the harness of Italian enterprise, might, by effort and example, give such an impulse to industry as to effect in an extraordinary degree the prosperity of the country. Such men Italy is looking for, and will find, if not among those brought up in the Roman, at least among those subjected to the influences of a better education.

GARIBALDI IN THE CAPITAL.

Garibaldi, also, has had his interview with the King, and all has gone off so well that there is only the prospect of fair weather and plain sailing for some time longer in the voyage. Indeed, everything has moved so harmoniously since the arrival of Garibaldi in Rome that there has been a general shaking of hands, and even the leaders of the Clerical Party at the moment search in vain for a dark cloud in the sky. By common consent, political parties are giving an example of good behavior. As disloyalty is a catching distemper in weak constitutions, leaders of opposing opinions have braced themselves up with a robust self-restraint.

ATTACKS ON AMERICAN SCULPTORS.

I have repeatedly referred to the question which was opened more than a year ago by attacks made upon American sculptors practicing their art in Italy, charging them with fraudulent practices. In the beginning it was hardly to be expected that the controversy would grow to such considerable proportions. If what I am told is to be relied upon, the matter is to be brought to the test by a process in a court of law. The case is to come on at Florence, which has been the principal seat of the agitation, and the services of Mancini and one or two other of the ablest lawyers of the country have been secured by the prosecuting parties. It is thought by some of those who have been attacked that their reputation and their just interests demand that the whole matter shall be submitted to legal inquiry, so that whoever is guilty, whether among accusers or accused, may be publicly known. Our own interest in American art and American artists is so sincere that the progress of this strife has been followed with pain. It was to be hoped that a body of men practicing the same art, from a country which has so much to awaken the highest expectations for the future, would work together in harmony, sympathizing with each other, and helping each other in all commendable professional undertakings. All the more is this to be desired, to give an example of artistic fraternity to the great company of painters and sculptors of all nations who make up the crowd of witnesses in this ancient central seat of the arts. We have defended our artists as best we could, and shall continue to defend them against unjust attacks; but if they have foreigners at present against them in large numbers, it is due in great part to accusations which sprang first from jealousies among themselves. It is the good fortune of Americans to have a country in which nearly everything is to be done in art, and the demands to be made in the future, and the compensations to be bestowed, ought to stimulate to study and work, and not to the sterile rivalries of envious passions.

WILLIAM S. KING'S LETTER.

A BITTER ASSAULT UPON THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA.

The Chicago *Times* gives quite a full abstract of the letter addressed by Congressman elect William S. King to the Minnesota Legislature, in reply to the joint resolutions calling upon him to explain away the charges of bribery pending against him in connection with the passage of the Pacific Mail Subsidy bill by Congress while Col. King was Postmaster of the House, or resign the office to which he had been elected. It is apparent from the tone of the letter that the Colonel has, during his seclusion from the world, been fostering anything but a spirit of resignation. He writes:

To the Legislature of Minnesota:

GENTLEMEN SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES: It has been my good fortune to come into possession of a copy of certain joint resolutions relating to myself, which have been passed by the House of Representatives on the 30th day of January last, and by the Senate on the 5th day of February, 1875. Aside from any bearing these joint resolutions may have upon myself, they are, as coming from your body, very extraordinary in character. They are very extraordinary, in so far as they so correctly illustrate your lack of the common proprieties and decencies of official position, of your painful disregard of truth in your official action, of your false, hypocritical pretences of virtuous regard for the honor of the State of Minnesota. In dealing with you and your joint resolutions, therefore, I shall, gentlemen, speak of you as I know and understand you, paying no regard whatever to the official greatness you so pompously assume during the brief sixty days allotted wherein to fit and complete yours elves for the undying political fame and immortality which each of you no doubt supposes himself to have been born to.

As for the joint resolutions, gentlemen, in which you so indecently assume the falsehood that I accepted money as a consideration of my services in aiding the passage of the subsidy bill to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, they are, interpreted into other more common language, legislative lies. They are lies in a double sense, in inasmuch as they not only charge me, by the broadest implication, with having accepted money for my services, &c., but in asserting also, by the same broad implication, that I have refused to appear before the Committee of Ways and Means to testify to my connection with, and knowledge of, the passage of the Pacific Mail Subsidy bill; for I now again assert what I two years ago truthfully stated, under oath, that I never accepted or received one dollar in consideration of my services in aiding the passage of that bill, while I feel a great pleasure in appearing before the committee at the very opening of the investigation, testifying fully to all I knew concerning the matter.

Therefore it is, gentlemen of the Legislature, that I distinctly charge you with having spread upon the records of your respective houses flagrant, audacious falsehoods concerning myself—an act which, to use your own language, is calculated to "cast dishonor upon the escutcheon of Minnesota," unless you shall have decency to at once rectify your positions by expunging these disgraceful falsehoods from the journals.

But, gentlemen, who are you—what are you—that you pompously set yourselves up as my masters, can assume to instruct me, a private citizen, (for I am only such yet,) in this or any other matter? Who constituted you either my masters or my judges? You thus impudently presume to issue instructions to me, and impose penalties for non-compliance with your insolent demands. Make hasty answer. You will soon have disappeared into the position of nothingness from which you were only lifted by one of those political accidents of annual occurrence in our State.

Under what arrangement I did receive a large sum of money about the time of the passage of the Pacific Mail subsidy bill is a matter which I do not propose to disclose to the world, except in my own good time, nor until evidence which I am unable to reach now can be secured, to the end that the exact facts in the case can be presented to the public, which will bring to me the fullest and most complete vindication against the falsehoods which you have spread upon your respective journals. Until that time, which I am not certain, I have only to say, not one dollar of money received by me was ever intended or applied to influencing a vote upon the Pacific Mail subsidy, and no word or line of all the evidence that has been taken during the long and most searching investigations even points to any such condition.

[Col. King then proceeds to refer personally to Morton S. Wilkeson and Ignatius Donnelly, reiterating various charges already made public against the latter, and vaguely hinting that El Paso stock is not so valueless as might be supposed, and causing the inference that the funds thus realized may have been used as bribe money in the election to the Senate at the present session. Then again, addressing the members collectively, he continues:]

You have, peacock-like, made a public spread exhibition of your virtue, by placing falsehood against me upon the journals, and there you will rest. Now you will go on with your corrupt bargains and intrigues in Senatorial matters. Your buying and selling each other may now be resumed with perfect impunity. Even as I write, a telegraphic statement from St. Paul I find in public journals informs me that active negotiations are in progress upon the Senatorship. I have no doubt, I might, gentlemen of the Legislature, pursue this branch of my subject almost indefinitely. Your pure, virtuous tastes do not, it is true, all run in the same direction, but with some of you there is room in the line of railroad schemes; with some lead into the rich domain of swindling Government and Indian contracts; some into the delightful pursuit of manufacturing and dealing in bogus half-breed scrip, while others of you prefer the more quiet and shady pathways of pine land rings. But all of you are equally honest and virtuous. Your characters in this respect you have founded upon your lying joint resolutions, and when your sixty days' legislative life shall have expired you can all go home and put your biographers at work upon the rich material to be found.

There is one more point, gentlemen of the Legislature, and I am done for the present. Others there are who, though not members of your illustrious body, are equally honest and virtuous as yourselves, and who, equally solicitous for the escutcheon, may lay claim to consideration at your hands as your outside pillars and moral supporters. They, too, suffered by reason of my assumed wickedness. Their hearts have bled from your own at the fearful pictures of my wrong-doing. There is the late Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, who mourned so deeply and roared so loudly over his own lying statements of expenditure of money in the canvass last Fall, but who was finally detected in fingering and disbursing thousand-dollar checks of my opponent; and there was another, if possible still more virtuous, who, having once attempted to bribe me, when an officer of the House of Representatives, to betray the community in which I live, and whose bribes having been spurned by me, was very loud and emphatic in expressions of my unfitness for Representative in Congress. As for all such as he I most certainly am.

And then, gentlemen, there is your very proper organ, the St. Paul *Dispatch*, the editor and proprietor of which, while trying to blackmail me out of a large sum of money after my nomination last Fall, upon promise of supporting me, was not only willing I should be elected to the House, but actually insisted that I should be a candidate for the United States Senate; but when I peremptorily refused to come down, as demanded by him, suddenly discovered, to his virtuous horror, he had been vainly trying to sell himself and his paper to one of the most corrupt and dangerous men of the age.

Gentlemen of the Legislature, I beg, for these your virtuous compatriots in the sacred cause of guarding the honor and escutcheon of our State, the privilege of consigning themselves to immortal honor by joining with you in this solemn joint-resolution ceremonial as subscribing witnesses. In your common effort for the great cause, you should not be divided by mere lines of position, but hand in hand, in the united brotherhood of spirit, should walk together to the end. Then, upon your brave and manly act in engrafting upon the legislative records of our State slander and falsehood against a private citizen, whose life for seventeen years past has been unselfishly and honorably devoted to the advancement of the best interests and the honor of our young Commonwealth, let there be a benediction pronounced by some fine type of an old-school statesman, whose official record, truthfully written, would be a fit companion-piece of that of Donnelly, and your actions in this matter of your joint resolutions will be complete and harmonious in all particulars.

With as much respect, gentlemen, and as little contempt as it is possible for me to feel toward you under the circumstances, I remain, unresignedly yours,

WILLIAM S. KING.

THE SENTENCE OF THE BOY POMEROY.

The case of Jesse H. Pomeroy, the boy murderer, was ended in Boston Saturday, so far as the courts are concerned, and the matter now rests in the hands of the Governor and Council of Massachusetts. At the opening of the Supreme Judicial Court, Chief Justice Gray on the bench, Attorney General Train moved that sentence be imposed upon Pomeroy, convicted of the murder of Horace H. Millen. He said that the prisoner had been tried and convicted, and exceptions to the decisions of the Presiding Justice had been overruled by the full court. Judge Gray proceeded to recite the circumstances of the crime, alluding to the fact that the verdict had been arrived at because of the extreme atrocity of the crime, and not because there was premeditated malice, and stating that whether the efforts for commutation would prove futile or not, it was not within a province to determine. The boy was asked if he had anything to say, and he replied, "No, Sir." Judge Gray then sentenced him to "be taken from this place and kept in close confinement in the County Prison until such day as the Executive Government shall by warrant appoint, thence to be taken to the place of execution and there to be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may God, of His infinite wisdom, have mercy on your soul." The Boston *Transcript* says that, while addressing the prisoner and passing sentence, Judge Gray was considerably affected, but Pomeroy did not manifest the least particle of emotion.

LARGE SALES OF FURS.

A resident of Adams, Jefferson County, this State, the Watertown *Times* says, has just sold his fall collection of furs to a house in Leipsic, Germany, it consisting of 60,000 muskrats, 3,000 pounds beaver, 2,000 martens, 250 fisher—amounting to about $35,000. It was shipped from Adams by express, and weighed over six tons. These goods were all bought within two months by this man and his brother, principally in Canada. Many of the goods were brought out by his trapers from beyond white civilization. He has also sold to different parties in New-York for home consumption other skins, such as minks, &c., in value about $20,000 worth.

THE STORY OF STATION "D."

A ROGUE'S CAREER AND ITS LESSONS.

THE HISTORY OF A CLERICAL ADVENTURER—HE IS DISMISSED FROM AN ARMY CHAPLAINSHIP—TURNS UP AS AN ASSISTANT WEIGHER IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE—GETS AN APPOINTMENT IN THE POST OFFICE AND IS FOUND TO BE A CONFEDERATE WITH SAWDUST SWINDLERS—FINAL IGNOMINIOUS DISMISSAL.

The swell-mob that hangs around the corners along Broadway during the day, and lounges in the corridors and billiard-rooms of the Grand Central, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels at night is nowadays "down on its luck." Between the edict of Superintendent Walling and the vigilance of Postmaster James it has been robbed of its "game." Heretofore its "racket" was to "cap" for gambling hells at night and work the sawdust and other confidence games during the day. It is now three years or more since Gen. Patrick H. Jones, then Postmaster of this City, discovered that the sawdust swindlers were operating through the Post Office. More than a dozen swindling schemes were found in active operation. The efforts of General Jones to checkmate them were only partly successful, on account of the mendacity and hypocrisy of various officials, whose complicity with the rogues has never to this day been published. The dishonest officials were permitted to silently steal away, as their conviction as mail depredators was impossible. Trustworthy officials took their places, and now, through the vigilance of Special Agent B. K. Sharratt and Superintendents Gaylor and Haggerty, the Postmaster is enabled to report to the department at Washington "that the nefarious traffic is entirely broken up in this City." The plan of operations of this species of swell-mob has been repeatedly published in THE TIMES, so that it is not now necessary to refer more fully to it.

Having spoiled the game of these sawdust operators, Postmaster James has turned his attention to several parties who advertise by circular that they will send a sewing-machine for $20, which is simply a cheap "fimcrack." The following order from the Postmaster General is the result of his attention to this class of swindlers:

Thomas L. James, Esq., Postmaster of New-York:

SIR: Evidence satisfactory to me having been presented that the firm of Robert J. Mulligan & Co., now or late of No. 336 Canal street, in the City of New-York, are engaged in a scheme and device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent representations and promises, the payment by you to said firm of Robert J. Mulligan & Co. of any postal money orders drawn to the order of said firm, or in their favor, is hereby forbidden. You are further hereby instructed not to deliver any registered letters directed to said firm of Robert J. Mulligan & Co., and to return all registered letters so directed which may come into the Post Office at New-York to the Postmasters at the offices at which they may have been originally mailed, with the word "fraudulent" plainly written or stamped upon the outside of said letters, in order that the same may be returned by said Postmasters to the writers thereof. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster General.

Now that these swindlers have been beaten at every game they have played, the Postmaster is determined that they shall have no chance to begin operations on another basis. The lobby of the Post Office is under a constant surveillance. An account of the villainy that has been detected and thwarted there during the past year would fill a volume. Thorough reform of all abuses cannot be accomplished in a week or a month, but every day shows a marked improvement. A great many of the frauds perpetrated have been due to the connivance of dishonest and treacherous officials.

THE CAREER OF A ROGUE.

The frauds that have been traveling under Gospel colors have had a hard time of it lately. Hardly a week passes without one or more being stripped of their religious garb, and left standing in their moral nakedness. The Post Office has not been without its share. Of the officials who were in league with the swell-mob the meanest and most despicable was a miscreant whose only recognition to official favor was his "three-mile prayers and half-mile graces." By sheer impudence and persistence he imposed on the most distinguished of our clergymen, editors, and merchants—importuned the President, and pushed himself into the position of Superintendent of Station D in this city, the eighth largest Post Office in the United States. The Man in the Iron Mask was not more of a mystery than was this clerical office-holder to all the politicians, until a gentleman recognized him as an ex-Chaplain of the Army who had absented himself from his regiment without leave. In that "innumerable caravan" of frauds that moved on Washington in the beginning of the rebellion was an Irish Protestant named D. C. Ormsby, who followed a New-York regiment as Chaplain. He left his regiment in North Carolina without the consent of his commandant, and to-day his name appears in the Adjutant General's report of this State as dismissed the service. Nothing was ever heard of him again by the officers of the regiment, but it appears he came North and obtained a commission as Chaplain from President Lincoln, and was sent out to Gen. Thomas' army. At the termination of the war he returned to this City. His first appearance in the civil service was as clerk to a Custom-house weigher in one of the Brooklyn warehouses. Here he was detected in some dishonest practices, and was turned out by Moses H. Grinnell, then Collector of the Port. Nothing abashed, he sought out various gentlemen of the Union League Club, and recounted the trials he had passed through by field and flood. His objective point was, this time, the Post Office. He had all the outward appearance of a clergyman, always wearing black gloves and a white cravat. One of his first calls was on Rev. Dr. Bellows. To this gentleman he told a piteous and heartrending tale, and succeeded in obtaining a strong letter commending him to the President. With this in his possession, he called on Jackson S. Schultz, Peter Cooper, William Cullen Bryant, Dexter A. Hawkins, William J. Hoppin, President of the Union League, William E. Dodge, John Cochrane, and other well known gentlemen. Notwithstanding he was a stranger to all of them, they each vouched for him without any hesitation. A distressed clergyman, without a pulpit, thrown on the cold charities of a great city, excited their most earnest sympathies. Ormsby possessed the language of tears. He told over and over again the story of his woes until he almost believed it himself. He journeyed to Washington, saw the President, and his application for Executive favor was referred to Gen. P. H. Jones, then Postmaster of this City. The General saw the retired clergyman, and from that day he was always before him. Go where the General would that man was by his side. Securing an appointment as clerk, he soon afterward was promoted to the best position in the Postmaster's gift. But a short time after taking charge of the station he was detected by his subordinates defacing prepared printed matter, which, it was alleged, he returned to the General Post Office, claiming credit for it as matter that had been charged against his station. So positive were these officials that he had been guilty of these depredations, they preferred formal charges against him to the Postmaster. That official appointed a commission consisting of the Assistant Postmaster, Col. Morgan, Special Agent Smith, and Secretary Gillett to investigate the charges. After an examination which lasted six days, Ormsby was pronounced guilty, and he was thereupon removed. This did not dismay him. He represented to his patrons that this was a conspiracy that had been formed against him because of his religious creed. It so happened that his deputy, who framed the charges, was a Catholic, and that circumstance, together with the fact that Gen. Jones was brought up in that faith, was urged by Ormsby in his behalf. He proceeded immediately to Washington, accompanied by a prominent lawyer. The authorities there were led to believe Ormsby the victim of a conspiracy. After being assured that he would be vindicated and reinstated, Ormsby returned to the city, and intimidated several of the officials of the station by exhibiting telegrams purporting to have been received by him from the Executive Mansion. These were fictitious. But a few days after his return from Washington, Major E. V. Petherbridge, Chief of the Special Agents of the Post Office Department, arrived here with instructions from Postmaster General Creswell to investigate the charges against the retired clergyman. It was evident from the start that this official had been imposed upon by the clerical petitioner for justice. Major Petherbridge's knowledge of men and things in Baltimore has never been questioned, but in this City he is out of his element, as will be proved at the conclusion of this narrative.

THE CLERICAL IMPOSTOR RESTORED TO OFFICE.

The result of the investigation by the special agent was that Ormsby was reported as immaculate. He was restored to his position, and the officials that preferred the charges were transferred to other places. It was at this juncture that a gentleman dropped into the Post Office to see the Postmaster. While there his attention was directed to the Christian martyr. He immediately recognized him as the ex-Chaplain that had been turned out of the Custom-house. Finding that Ormsby had been reinstated, that gentleman went on to Washington, and, through Gen. Dent, presented the matter to the President. The gentleman also presented the following letter from the Special Agent of the Custom-house.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, June 13.

In reply to your request, I would state that during the term of Hon. Moses H. Grinnell as Collector of the Port, one D. C. Ormsby, alias Crump Ormsby, held a position in the New-York Custom-house as a Weigher's Clerk. Ormsby preferred charges against the Weigher with whom he was employed, charging that officer with making false weights. Mr. Grinnell turned the case over to me, requesting me to investigate the truth of the charges, which I did, and found that the returns charged by Ormsby as being false were made out in the handwriting of Ormsby, and presented by Ormsby as clerk for the Weigher's signature. In other words, it was a "put-up job" of Ormsby, he [Ormsby] being guilty of obtaining the Weigher's signature to returns falsely made up by himself. In all my experience as a revenue officer I have never known a more barefaced villainy. (Signed,) B. G. JAYNE.

This document, together with a copy of the Adjutant General's Report of the State, containing Ormsby's dismissal from his regiment in North Carolina, convinced the President that there was something to be investigated. Postmaster General Cresswell believed it a conspiracy, for the reason that it had been reported to him by his Chief Special Agent, but yet he remarked that he was open to conviction. The gentleman was finally referred to First Assistant Postmaster General Marshall. The plain statement of facts, which could not be refuted, made an impression on him, and he advised that the distinguished gentlemen who had so strongly recommended Ormsby should be informed of the true character of the man. The result was that the gentlemen recanted, as will be seen by the following letter:

HIS SPONSORS WITHDRAW THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

Hon. John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General:

DEAR SIR: In April, 1871, I signed a letter to the President recommending a Mr. D. C. Ormsby for a position. I did so in view of a very favorable letter written by Rev. Dr. Bellows. I find that both he and myself were most grossly deceived, and that the man is not to be trusted in any position. I beg you to consider the letter of recommendation as withdrawn from me as having been procured under false pretenses. Very truly yours,

(Signed,) W. E. DODGE.

I heartily concur in the above.

(Signed,) PETER COOPER.

Both Mr. Dodge and Mr. Cooper are in the same condition as myself, and in my recommendation I was influenced by the same considerations, and now desire to withdraw my commendation.

(Signed,) JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

I find that I was misled in regard to the character and merits of D. C. Ormsby, and therefore I withdraw the recommendation which I gave him.

(Signed,) W. C. BRYANT.

Rev. Dr. Bellows said: "A party representing himself as a clergyman came to me with a letter of introduction from a brother clergyman in the West. The letter stated that the bearer, D. C. Ormsby, had been a Chaplain in the Army of the Cumberland, and that his health had become impaired from exposure and arduous duty performed among the sick and dying soldiers. The man himself told a pitiful story, which excited my compassion. I asked several of my friends to interest themselves in his behalf, hence the blame is mine. For some time I did not hear of him again. He subsequently called on me several times, and on each occasion he bemoaned his destitute condition. I finally thought I detected a certain flabbiness in his speech, and I came to the conclusion that he was a boneless, nerveless creature, that wanted somebody to help him along."

It was evident from the tone and expression of the distinguished divine that he felt that his confidence had been badly abused. The statement of Rev. Dr. Bellows was communicated to Gen. Babcock, and, by the request of the President, another investigation was ordered from Washington by Postmaster General Creswell. Why the same officer was sent on here no one here could tell. Notwithstanding all these facts, this investigation resulted in the complete official vindication of the clerical office-holder.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

But stern fate at last brought this impostor to grief. A few months following the second investigation of this party it was discovered that, notwithstanding the vigilance of our Post Office officials, the sawdust operators continued to receive large quantities of letters. It appeared that the principal swindlers had effected an arrangement with Ormsby and two other officials, whereby they were to have their letters delivered to them clandestinely. The rendezvous for the delivery of the letters was at the fountain in Washington square; and here, at midnight, these dishonest officials would deliver letters by the hundred. At last their cupidity got the better of their judgment. Most of these letters contained money, some of them in large amounts. As the officials were playing a dishonest game toward the Government, they thought they might go further, and do the same toward the saw-dust men. So, before handing over the letters, they secretly rifled them of the greater part of the money inclosed; and in the last package that was delivered to one of the swindlers there was found only $2 50. Finally, they killed the goose that laid the golden egg by demanding more money for the letters, and it was then that the principal of the gang went to Superintendent Walling and exposed the whole business. The Superintendent immediately informed Special Agent Sharratt, and another opportunity was given to the Chief Special Agent at Washington to come on and obtain an insight into men and things in the Metropolis. Neither protracted meetings nor the assistance of a stenographer were necessary this time to determine the character of the Gospel pretender. He and his confederates fell into the trap that was set for them, being caught with the evidences of their guilt in their possession. They were taken on to Washington and brought before Postmaster General Creswell, and there this clergyman went back on his confederates, still persisting in charging that the whole thing was a conspiracy. It was not deemed expedient at the time to give publicity to the affair, nor would any mention be made of it now, were it not that the clerical hypocrite is today using the original letters first obtained by him. That he was prepared for some such emergency, and that he designed that the letters should be useful in the future, is evident from the fact that he particularly requested of the President that his letters should be returned, saying that they were of great value to him. His application and testimonials were turned over to the Postmaster, and Ormsby immediately secured them and replaced them with copies. After his exposure the climax of this miscreant's meanness was reached, when he requested the return of a gold watch and chain that he had presented to the wife of one, who, though mistaken zeal, had shielded him in his villainy. There are thousands of just such frauds prowling about the country to-day. The pigeon-holes of the bureaus of every public official with patronage at his disposal are filled with letters that are not regarded as worth the paper they inclose.

THE NEW-JERSEY MILITIA.

The authorities of New-Jersey recently issued an order for the distribution of breech-loading arms to the uniformed Militia of the State National Guard, but have countermanded it for the present, in view of a proposed reorganization and consolidation of some of the regiments. A thorough inspection of the various companies has been made, and many of them were found to be below the standard, thus necessitating reconstruction. It is found that the military spirit does not run so high as just after the close of the war, and some of the companies are mere "skeletons." A rifle association has been formed and proposes to establish a "Creedmoor." Among the members are Gen. Plume, of the First Brigade; Gen. De Hart, of the Second Brigade; Brevet Gen. Drake, State Adjt. Gen. Stryker, Gen. William Ward, of the Veterans, and various other prominent military gentlemen who served in the late war—one of these, Gen. Ward, having lost his arm in the battles near Washington. Ex-Gov. Parker, who is a member, was compelled to withdraw, owing to becoming Attorney General of the State—that office preventing his holding any other—but will lend his earnest endeavors to advance its interests. A committee has been appointed to make inquiries as to the most eligible and suitable location for the range, and it is hoped to secure one early in the Spring and have it properly inclosed for work by early Summer. It is the intention of the association to make the range a popular one—a place for where National Guardsmen and private citizens can practice and educate themselves in the use of the rifle.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.

About a week ago the fur store of Boughton & Co., in Troy, was burglariously entered during the night, and robbed of $1,500 worth of seal-skin sacques. The stolen property was traced to this City, and Superintendent Walling was notified. It was ascertained that Jack Straus, a well-known burglar, had disposed of a number of sacques answering the description of those stolen from Boughton & Co., to parties in this City, and this information was imparted to Chief of Police McKenna, of Troy. He thereupon procured a warrant for the arrest of Straus, and arrived in this City yesterday with the document. Orders were sent out by Superintendent Walling for the arrest of Straus, and he was captured yesterday afternoon by Officer Patrick Leahy, of the Sixteenth Precinct. He was delivered to Chief McKenna, who left on the 6 o'clock train last evening for Troy, with his prisoner.

BUSINESS IN THE WEST.

EFFECT OF THE SEVERE WINTER ON THE GRAIN AND OTHER TRADES.

MORE SNOW AND MORE INTENSE COLD THAN EVER BEFORE KNOWN IN WISCONSIN—RAILROAD TRAVEL PARTIALLY SUSPENDED—LARGE DECREASE IN SHIPMENTS AND RECEIPTS OF GRAIN—COMPARISON WITH LAST YEAR—CONDITION OF BUSINESS GENERALLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1875.

Wisconsin has experienced during the present Winter the coldest weather known in thirty years. The thermometer here has not marked less than 5° below zero during the past ten days, and 15° to 25° has been frequently recorded. In fact, since a few days before Christmas a truly Siberian temperature has prevailed, with one-fourth to one-third more snow, badly drifted, than is remembered by the "oldest inhabitant." Since the latter part of January the Western and North-western Railway lines have been compelled to strain every nerve to keep their tracks clear of snow, and even in this they have ignominiously failed. The Superintendent of one of the St. Paul divisions remarked the other day that even the "Grangers" are moderate in their demands as compared with "Old Probabilities," for while the former permit the roads to carry passengers at the rate of three cents per mile, the latter does not permit them to run trains at all. And this illustrates the exact condition of affairs. Receipts of grain and produce from the West have been exceedingly light since the 1st of January. On the Wisconsin Central Railroad only one train has ar

THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

REV. E. P. ROGERS' CONGREGATION.

HISTORY OF THE OLDEST CHURCH ORGANIZATION IN NEW-YORK—THE SOUTH CHURCH IN 1628 AND DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD — ITS SEPARATION FROM THE COLLEGIATE BODY—PASTORS OF THE SOUTH CHURCH SINCE 1812—FULL LIST OF OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PRESENT PASTOR.

The South Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, is lineally descended from the old Dutch Church which existed under Minuits, Van Twiller, and the early Dutch Governors of New-Amsterdam. For several years after the settlement of the lower portion of the island the little colony was without a church of any kind, the few religious services of that period being performed by lay readers. At length, in the Spring of 1628, it was determined to organize a congregation on the plan of the Reformed Church in Holland. A minister was chosen in the person of Rev. Jonas Michaelis, a clergyman who had recently arrived from New-Amsterdam, and Elders elected according to the usages of the mother country. A few months later Mr. Michaelis wrote home that at his first communion there were "fifty communicants, of whom a portion made their first confession of faith at that time, and others exhibited their church certificates. Others had forgotten to bring their certificates with them, not thinking that a church would be formed and established here, and some had brought them and lost them, unfortunately, in a general conflagration; but they were admitted upon the satisfactory testimony of others to whom they were known, and also upon their daily good deportment, since we cannot observe strictly all the formalities in making a beginning under such circumstances." At the formal organization of the society, Jansen Kroll and Jan Huygkens, two of the Elders who had acted as lay readers prior to the arrival of Mr. Michaelis, were, together with the Director, Peter Minuits, elected members of the Consistory. In Holland Minuits had been an Elder and Huygkens a Deacon. In this way the mission in the colonies was brought into union with the Church at home, a union which was maintained intact up to the time of the Revolution. The first services under the pastorate of Mr. Michaelis were held in a room over a horse mill, near the south-east corner of the present Battery. As the congregation increased in numbers, a plain wooden chapel was erected as a place of worship at the lower end of Broad, and in the neighborhood of Pearl and Bridge streets. This building was finished and occupied in 1633. Eleven years later a stone structure, 72 by 80, was built within the fort on the Battery. In this edifice, which, to the observer of the present day, more resembles a windmill than a church, the society worshipped for upward of fifty years. In 1693, a generation after the conquest by the English, a new church was completed in Garden street, now Broad street, and to this the congregation removed shortly afterward. Three years later, in 1696, the society was incorporated by letters patent from King William III., under the title of "The Ministers, Elders, and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in the City of New-York." For many years after the church in Garden street continued to be the head-quarters of the Reformed Dutch interest. At length, in 1729, it was found necessary for a portion of the organization to colonize, and a second place of worship was accordingly erected in Liberty street. This was the original of the old building which at present constitutes the major part of the New-York Post Office, and whose walls of unhewn stone, if left to themselves, bid fair to outlast several more generations. As the church of the colonial period continued to grow, the accommodations of the two existing buildings were found to be insufficient, so that by the year 1765 a third structure was needed. This church, which was finished and dedicated two years later, still exists at the corner of Fulton and William streets. In the colonial times it was known as the "North" Church, while the ones in Liberty and Garden streets were called respectively the "Middle" and "South" Churches. All three remained from their foundation up to the commencement of the present century under one government, and were ministered unto in turn by three Pastors and a proportional number of Deacons, the names of whom have already been given in the sketch of the Collegiate Church published some months since in THE TIMES. The collegiate system was adhered to by all the churches for fully thirty years after the close of the Revolution, and it was not until 1812, in fact, that the first attempt at independent existence was made. In 1812, the South Church in Garden, now Broad street, resolved to withdraw from the collegiate corporation, its members deeming that such action would be for the advantage of the interest of the Church at large, than their continuance under the old régime.

The project thus conceived, was carried out at an early day, so that before the close of the same year the South Dutch Church, the oldest in this City, was once more, after the lapse of nearly two hundred years, an independent body, having its own self-governing code. Among the proofs of the seniority of the South Church which survived at this period, was the original stone tablet of the first church in the Fort on the Battery, on the face of which was engraved the record of the latter's foundation in 1642. This stone was taken to the church in Garden street, and was restored with the later structure in the great fire of 1835. After this melancholy event, the South Church sent out another colony, which subsequently became the church on Washington square, of which Dis. Matthews and Hutton were first Pastors, and in the pulpit of which the latter clergyman still remains. Shortly after the fire the main Church erected a building in Murray street, not far from Broadway, which they occupied for a few years, and then sold, previous to entering into possession of their present edifice at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street. This church, which was constructed in 1845 for the extraordinarily low price of $35,000, exclusive of land, is one of the most attractive in the City. Of medium size, neither too large nor too small, it combines all the excellences, with few of the defects, of the popular style of architecture. The general idea of the design is decorated Gothic, with the tower and other objective points free from any tendency to undue ornamentation. The spire, which rises from the north-east corner, is free from crockets or ornaments of any sort. The front and tower are built of olive-colored sandstone from quarries in Rockland County; the sides and rear are constructed of brick. A Latin cross forms the ground plan of the building. The interior is divided into nave, central and side aisles, and is neat, compact, and well adapted to its purpose. From the walls on either hand rises an open timber roof with carved traceries. Pews are provided for an audience of 1,000 persons. In the organ loft, situated over the vestibule, in the east front, is a fine organ of superior power, divided from the main auditorium by a richly carved Gothic screen. The pews, pulpit, and the furniture are all of black walnut, and the general equipment of the interior is equal to that of any church in the City.

The corporate title of the society is still "The Ministers, Elders, and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Garden Street, in the City of New-York," and the government and usages of the society the same as in 1628. In every respect the "Old South" still remains a prosperous church, and although more than once tempted to follow the general current up town she steadily refused to leave the location to which it has done such good work in the past, and promises so much for the future.

The first Pastor of the South Church, after its secession from the collegiate body, was Rev. J. M. Matthews, D. D., who was settled in 1839. After the great fire of that year Dr. Matthews headed a colony from the old church, as before stated, and became senior minister of the Washington Square Church. He was succeeded in the South Church by Rev. John M. Macauley, D. D., who retired in 1862, in which year the present Pastor assumed office.

The following is a list of the church officers for the present year:

Elders—Erastus C. Benedict, James M. Morrison, Samuel Sloan, D. Jackson Steward, Alexander Knox, R. Ralston Crosby.

Deacons—Abram B. Ludlam, Eugene Thomson, William H. Miller, Frederick C. White, Edward G. Janeway, Augustus C. Taylor.

REV. EBENEZER P. ROGERS.

Rev. Dr. Rogers, the present Pastor of the South Reformed Dutch Church, is a native of this City. He was educated at Yale College, and graduated in the class of 1837. Among his classmates were Hon. William M. Evarts, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, and Chief Justice Waite. He studied theology at Princeton College, and shortly after his ordination was settled at Augusta, Ga., and afterward at Philadelphia and Albany. He was called from the latter city to take charge of this present parish in 1862. Since his settlement here large additions have been made to the congregation, nearly four hundred new members having been added by conversion or letter within the past twelve years. An elegant and commodious chapel has also been built for one of the church missions in West Twenty-sixth street. Dr. Rogers is a member of the Council of the New-York University, one of the Publishing and Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, a member of the Philanthropical Society of Philadelphia, a Trustee of Bellevue Hospital Medical College in this City, and the Vice President of the New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Arts. He has written much, and is the author of several volumes on religious subjects, and of a large number of printed addresses and discourses. Of his last Thanksgiving sermon on "The Glory of New-York," over 10,000 copies were published and widely circulated.

CHRISTIAN PATRIOTISM.

Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God.—*Second Samuel, x., 12.*

This is an address by a General to his army on the eve of a battle. It is brief, but pointed. It is almost as brief as Napoleon's famous address to his troops in Egypt: "Soldiers, from yonder pyramids forty centuries look down upon you!" But it is on a higher key. It breathes a purer and more exalted sentiment. It is not so much an appeal to the love of glory as to the love of God and country. "Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God." There was in these stirring words an appeal to an enlightened and Christian patriotism. Joab, King David's Commander in Chief, in a critical hour, when two hostile armies with united forces were arrayed against him, called on his troops to act a manly part in the shock of battle, reminding them that they fought for their country, and not only for their country, but for "the cities of their God." It was for a land over which Jehovah reigned, and whose cities acknowledged Him as their Lord; for a land threatened by the hordes of the heathen, who knew not and feared not the God of Israel, that they were to fight. Considerations higher and purer than those of ambition, or a love of conquest, or a desire for glory, inspired this ancient battle-cry. Their warfare was a crusade against an infidel foe. The honor of God and of true religion was involved in the issue. Defeat meant more than political downfall or subjugation. It implied the desecration of their holy altars; the defeat of religion itself, and a stain upon the name and honor of the God of Israel. And therefore this ancient leader pitched his warcry on a higher key than the love of military glory. He appealed to the religious faith and hopes and privileges of the people, and drew his stirring motives from these. His short, sharp, decisive words went directly to the heart of every Hebrew warrior, and moved him with pious enthusiasm and lofty courage. And this rendered his army invincible and insured a great victory for David's banner.

When Napoleon the Great threatened the invasion of England, appeals were made to the people which embodied a kindred spirit. The clergy, who saw in the success of the invader a triumph of French infidelity as well as of French arms, rallied their people from their pulpits by all the motives which devotion to their religion presented. One of the finest specimens of pulpit eloquence came from Robert Hall at that time. A general fast day was appointed on Oct. 19, 1803, and Mr. Hall addressed his congregation, including a military company which had been formed to aid in repelling the invasion. The following paragraph occurs near the close of his celebrated discourse:

"If liberty, after having been extinguished on the Continent, is suffered to expire here, whence is it ever to emerge in the midst of that thick night that will invest it? It remains with you, then, to decide whether that freedom at whose voice the kingdoms of Europe awoke from the sleep of ages to run a career of virtuous emulation in everything great and good; the freedom which dispelled the mists of superstition, and invited the nations to behold their God; whose magic touch kindled the rays of genius, the enthusiasm of poetry, and the flame of eloquence; the freedom which poured into our lap opulence and arts, and embellished life with innumerable institutions and improvements till it became a theatre of wonders—it is for you to decide whether this freedom shall yet survive, or be covered with a funeral pall and wrapped in eternal gloom. It is not needful to await your determination. In the solicitude you feel to approve yourselves worthy of such a trust, every thought of what is afflicting in warfare, every apprehension of danger must vanish, and you are impatient to mingle in the battle of the civilized world. Go then, ye defenders of your country, accompanied with every auspicious omen; advance with alacrity into the field, where God himself musters the hosts to war. Religion is too much interested in your success not to lend you her aid; she will shed over this enterprise her selectest influence. While you are engaged in the field, many will repair to the closet, many to the sanctuary; the faithful of every name will employ that prayer which has power with God; the feeble hands, which are unequal to any other weapon, will grasp the sword of the Spirit, and from myriads of humble, contrite hearts the voice of intercession, supplication, and weeping will mingle in its ascent to Heaven, with the shouts of battle and the shock of arms."

The spirit of this appeal is very like that of the General of King David's army. The battle-cry is the same, "God and our country." Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people and for the cities of our God. There is something in the love of country that appeals to every heart, and all history, sacred and profane, is full of beautiful and touching instances of patriotic sentiment. The history of our own land has been crowded with such. In the earlier struggles of our country for independence, and in our late fearful conflict for national integrity, there was a spirit of self-sacrifice—a spirit of heroic and religious devotion to the country which has scarcely been surpassed in the annals of the world. And if our honor or our rights were now in jeopardy from any hostile nation, what an uprising should we see again all over this broad land. How freely would the offering be made again of treasure and of blood. God grant that it may never be required; God grant that we may never be called on to play the men for our people and for the cities of our God on stricken fields of battle and of blood. But we should remember that the duties and responsibilities of true patriots to their country are not confined to such special seasons and emergencies. That is not the only or the best patriotism which is inspired by the roll of the drum or the roar of the cannon. Our country needs the true devotion of her people no less in peace than in war. There are forces at work all over our land which are hostile to our true and permanent prosperity, as truly so as those that are marshaled on the field of battle. And the danger is that with a land at peace, with all our material activities resuming their normal channels, and no great, stern pressure of life or death upon us, our people may forget the claims of their country upon them for vigilance, and opposition to any and every influence that may be unfavorable to public virtue, or adapted to undermine and disintegrate those very institutions which are our pride and our hope. There are certain elements in our society whose influence tends to destroy the Christian character of our nation, to encourage a skeptical spirit in relation to the truth and authority of the Bible, the sacredness of the Christian Sabbath, to blunt the sensibility of the public conscience, to foster an intense and unscrupulous partisanship, to lower the standard of official integrity and purity, to eliminate the Christian element from our system of public education, to degrade our judiciary, and to convert our great industrial enterprises into schemes for the aggrandizement of individuals at the expense of the interest of the general public. And are we aware of the progress which these unfriendly influences are making? Is there no need of a revival of a genuine Christian patriotism among us? No foreign foe is indeed thundering at our gates, and we are at peace among ourselves; and yet times do call upon us as Joab called upon the army of Israel, to "be of good courage, and play the men for our people and the cities of our God." Our watch-word must still be, even in these days of peace, "God, and our country."

Christian patriotism, and its duties, is, therefore, the theme naturally suggested by the text. And is there not some special propriety in this theme at this time? To-morrow is the anniversary of the birth of that remarkable man who was raised up by Divine Providence in the early history of this country to lead her armies to victory in the strife for national existence, and to administer the government of the nation when that existence had been triumphantly established. His memory is still sacred among the American people. And it is a good sign that this anniversary is still generally observed. It proves that our people can still appreciate that exalted and pure integrity which Washington always maintained in the high offices to which he was called, and that unselfish devotion to the best interests of the country, which was such a marked feature of his entire career. What his views of patriotism were, and what elements he considered essential to the permanent good of the State, let his own language in retiring from the Presidential chair inform us:

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious responsibility desert the oaths which are the instruments of obligation in courts of justice? And let us, with caution, indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

These sentiments from the "Father of his country," ought to be written in letters of gold, all over our land. Never was there a time when their teachings were more pertinent than now. They inform us that true patriotism must have in it a religious element. That is not a true love of country which is inspired only by what is related to its material interests. A man may give his money and his blood to defend the political rights of the nation, and yet be without a spark of Christian sentiment in his soul as a citizen. He may be deeply interested in its commerce, its finances, its great industrial schemes, its inventions, and its legislation, and yet be ignorant of, or indifferent to, the most important elements of national prosperity. To understand and appreciate these, he must feel the force of Christian obligations and responsibilities, as a member of the body politic. A man cannot be a Christian patriot without being a Christian man. God must be his personal Sovereign first, and he must estimate all his personal duties and relations in connection with this fundamental idea. The surest foundation of any organized state must be in the virtue of its individual citizens. They constitute the State. Anything that is unfriendly to the dignity, happiness, and usefulness of an individual is as truly hostile to the interests of a community. If dishonesty, rock easiness, immorality of any kind is opposed to individual prosperity, they are equally opposed to the prosperity of a State. And whatever cultivates and cherishes the morality of the individual, and so promotes his comfort and well-being, is equally valuable for the nation of which he is a constituent part.

And this is especially true of a country whose Government is in the hands of the people. Where they are the sources of power, the stream cannot rise higher than the fountain. The Government will inevitably reflect the character and sentiment of the people. It will certainly be what the people make it. If gamblers and prize-fighters sit in our legislative halls, it is because they fairly represent the majority of their constituents. If corrupt Judges sit on the judicial bench, it is because those who elect them are in sympathy with them, so that the great difficulty lies at the root. The fountain must be purified or the streams will be deadly. The first essential indispensable element in the prosperity of the State, therefore, must be found in the virtue of the people.

There are two things which ought to be impressed upon the mind and conscience of every American citizen, of which the memory of Washington should forcibly remind us: first, that this is a Christian country; and secondly, that it is our duty and our wisdom to keep it such. The first of these propositions is quite fashionable to deny. But we affirm it fully and heartily. If we are not a Christian nation what are we? Are we pagan, Mohammedan, or infidel? Do we recognize the Vedas, the Koran, or the Bible as our great religious book? Were the first settlers of this country wild adventurers or piratical freebooters, or were they Christian men, seeking in these Western wilds "freedom to worship God?" What institutions did they plant and sustain, and transmit to their posterity, pagan or Christian? What was the spirit of the constitutions of the original States of this Union? We would advise those who deny that this is a Christian country to study those constitutions. What has been the course of American legislation ever since the adoption of our Federal compact, with reference to the Christian Sabbath; the free and undisturbed worship of God; the religious obligations of an oath; the propriety of invoking the Divine blessing upon legislative and judicial proceedings; the maintenance of the ministry and services of religion in the Army and Navy; the stringent statutes against blasphemy; the disqualification of atheists as credible witnesses in courts of justice; the appointment by Magistrates of days of public religious humiliation or thanksgiving? All these provisions show clearly that from the very beginning Christianity—broad, vital Christianity—has been considered the religion of this country. Our written constitutions, our common law, public sentiment, and the profound convictions of our people, have all been in accordance with this idea. And any divergence or difference of sentiment on this point is not American, and does not fairly represent the opinions of the great American people.

And this idea, that this is a Christian nation, is in entire harmony with our free institutions and the rights of conscience. No man is restrained in the proper expression of his religious opinions. No man is compelled either to support or to attend upon any form of religious worship. There is not the slightest connection between Church and State. No one denomination has any preference in law over another. In the language of Daniel Webster, "Everything declares that religion, without sectarian, tolerant Christianity; Christianity independent of sects and parties; that Christianity to which the sword and faggot are unknown; general, tolerant Christianity—is the law of the land."

Such being the Christian character of our country in the past, it remains for us as Christian patriots to see to it that the current of our history is transmitted to the future. And in the spirited address of the Old Testament warrior should come with stirring power to our ears—"Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people and for the cities of our God." What is this but a call to the people of this land to be true to the obligations which they owe to God and their country? If we firmly believing that we are a Christian people, and that to Christianity we owe all that has made us what we are, we are bound to see that this feature of our national character and history is retained and transmitted to those who shall come after us.

1. Let us see to it that our children are trained in the truths of Christianity.

The children of the nation are the nation's trust and the nation's wealth. What they shall be the nation will be. They are growing up to the rights and duties of citizenship. For the proper discharge of these duties the nation cannot hold them responsible if Christian truth has no place to educate them properly for it. They have a right to demand this of the State, and the State cannot with justice or with safety refuse it. These children will soon reach an age when they will come under personal obligations to law. They will be called upon to testify in courts of justice, and meet the dread solemnities of an oath. Can we be fairly held responsible if they are not taught why truth is binding upon them, and why falsehood and perjury are crimes? They will be subject to your Sabbath laws and your statutes against blasphemy. How can you hold them responsible if you have not trained them to understand the ethics of such legislation, and educated their intellectual and moral nature in accordance with these, so that they may understand and approve these statutes? And how can this be done for the children of the nation if the great text-book of sound education for the citizen, as well as the Christian, the Bible, is ignored? He who would divorce the Bible from its simplicity and its freedom from sectarian interpretation, from our system of public education, cannot be fairly called a Christian patriot, and does not play the man for our people and for the cities of our God!

2. The Christian Sabbath should continue to be guarded by appropriate legislation, and transmitted to our posterity in its sacredness and purity. Christianity cannot exist and be a power for good in our land without the Sabbath. And the Sabbath cannot be all that it should be without Christianity. The two stand or fall together. Nothing is clearer in the light of history than that, under the observance of the Sabbath as a day of rest from secular labor, of public worship and the religious instruction of the people, our country has flourished and attained to a degree of progress almost unexampled. Can we improve upon this policy? Shall the lessons of 250 years go for nothing? To say nothing of the Divine authority of the Sabbath, can we afford to dispense with it as an element of political safety and national prosperity? Is not all the testimony of the past in favor of its observance, and shall we be driven to abandon it as the building of those who would take advantage of the very freedom of our institutions to destroy the foundations on which they rest? Not in this way can we "play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God." Not thus do we understand the promptings of Christian patriotism. It is true that the genius of our system dictates caution in the way of the positive enforcement of Sabbath duties. Yet as the Sabbath has been always recognized in American legislation, and as that legislation has always represented the enlightened conviction of the mass of our people, we need not fear to enforce the observance of the day, as a day of rest from needless secular toil and tranquilizing meditation, and to forbid its open desecration as a day of public worship. "The State owes to herself, as an act of self-preservation, such conservative legislation as this. The people owe it to their fathers, in maintaining their legacy of a free Government, to cling likewise to those vital conditions of the bequest which were the first cost of the possession, and are now its main security."

3. The planting and support of Christian churches is another of the duties of enlightened patriotism. Christianity cannot exist and be a power merely in the abstract. It must be embodied in forms and institutions. The Gospel must be preached; churches must be organized; congregations must be convened and instructed; children must be gathered into Sunday-schools; the public worship of God must be maintained, and all the influences which directly and indirectly for the good of society emanate from a Christian church must be set into play. The planting of such a church is an important era in every community; every interest of the neighborhood feels its influences. The religious nature and wants of each individual, the demands of ignorance for light, of sorrow for consolation, of sin for forgiveness, the deepest and most radical needs of man, acknowledge its benignant power. It is felt as a friend to all true secular prosperity. Education rejoices under its patronage, for the Christian Church everywhere is "the people's university." The State finds in it her best ally. The cause of law and order is promoted and upheld by the influence of the church. It is the most effective police; it is the most economical insurance office; it is the best temperance society; it is the surest agency for moral reform; it is the best security against a lawless radicalism, or an inexorable centralization; it is the most certain promoter of the present and most permanent civilization. Other things being equal, life will be safer, property more secure, business more prosperous, the family state more pure, morality more exalted, and man better fitted for this world, and the next, under the influence of the Christian Church.

To the work of planting and sustaining Christian churches of our own faith and order, in the more destitute parts of our country, you are asked to contribute to-day. We do not claim that ours is the only true church in the land. We rejoice to see Christian churches of every name extending themselves over the broad domain of our common country. But we feel that we have a part in this work for which we are especially responsible. We have good men and true, who are devoting themselves, at great sacrifice, to the work of planting churches and Sunday-schools, and fostering their interests in nearly one hundred different localities. The sacrifices which some of them, and their families, are called to undergo, and the patient, heroic spirit in which they are borne, ought to excite our admiration and elicit our sympathy and aid. I call you on the eve of that day which commemorates the birthday of our immortal Washington, to show that you are true lovers of your country; that you feel the spirit of an enlightened Christian patriotism. He who builds railroads and stretches telegraphic wires over this broad land, does well for her material

[*Speech on Mr. Girard's will.*

RUSSIAN WORKING MEN.

THEIR WRETCHED CONDITION—NO HOME FOR THE MUSCOVITE ARTISAN—A SAD PICTURE.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Globe* writes, under date Jan. 15, in the following strain: "The Christmas holidays are now over, and in the outlying districts of St. Petersburg, where all the manufactories are situated, workmen are now recommencing work, after having spent in drink all the savings of the past year. During the last fortnight the amount of money expended on vodasy and beer has been enormous, and perhaps more than three parts of the working population have been intoxicated. Most 'fabricks' ceased work on the 23d, and did not begin again till Jan. 2. The three days preceding the new year were not calendar holidays, but so many workmen were suffering from the effects of drink, and had still money left for a debauch on New Year's Day, that most masters preferred to keep their establishments closed till the holidays were entirely over. And when I speak of the holidays being entirely over, I do not mean that there are no more for a long while; on the contrary, there is a great holiday on the 6th, when the Neva is blessed, and there will be another ha f-dozen or so before the great Easter debauch comes round. These holidays are a great hindrance to industry. On an average one occurs every fortnight, but the Russian workman, although ready to strike rather than work on a calendar holiday of importance, is ever willing to work on Sundays. On holy days the drunkenness is so great that if a pay-day falls within a short time of one, masters will not pay their men till the eve preceding it, thus enabling the men to get rid of more money, and to return to work with fewer means for gratifying the taste for drink till next pay-day. The condition of a workman in St. Petersburg is so bad that it can hardly be worse. When a young man he is sent by his father from the village, perhaps a thousand miles away, to better himself at St. Petersburg. He tramps the greater part of the distance, and on his arrival obtains a job as a carpenter, or what not. After a time, tiring of this, he becomes a fitter, then a molder or a boilermaker, and afterward he may serve for a time as a *dvornick*, or even act as a laborer. Such transformations are so common as to become a by-word among the foreign firemen employed in all 'fabricks' here. He has not the stability of an English artisan; he is, from want of training, very unskilful; he is lazy, and subject to fits of restlessness, which cause him to change one master for another with the facility with which he passes from one occupation to another. Perhaps he may just be adapting himself to a new pursuit when his father writes him an order to return home and marry some woman, whom, very likely, he has never seen before. He never thinks of disobeying, but demands his passport of his master and disappears for a month or so. Some morning he reappears, and resumes his work as though nothing had occurred. He lives the same bachelor life as he lived before, while his wife assists her father-in-law, and pines perhaps for the husband she may not see for years, or, at the very most, not oftener than once a year. Or the workman may be taken for a soldier, and, in that case, the master may lose one of his best hands. The Russian workman has no conception of home. Of the tens of thousands of work people employed at St. Petersburg hardly any bring their wives from the villages in the interior, and if they do they make them go into service as servants. The workmen of each 'fabrick' form among themselves one or more associations, called 'artels,' which bear a great resemblance to mess on board ship. A certain number of men elect a chief, called a 'Starotta' who hires one or more rooms in a house, pays the rent with the money they pay him, and furnishes them with food in the same way. In most cases wooden benches, with shelves above, are erected round the room, and each man has six feet of bench or shelf-room to himself. Bedclothes are not necessary, as every man sleeps in his clothes, which he changes only after he has been to his bath. In the middle of the room is a table surrounded by forms, and on it the crew eat their food with wooden spoons from a large iron crock or clumsy wooden bowls. Cabbage soup, boiled buckwheat or millet, with plenty of black bread and salt, is the principal food eaten by the workmen. These 'artels' would be very good were it not that in every instance the rooms are too small, and are overcrowded to a degree which would shock people well acquainted with the fever dens of Seven Dials. In Winter the warmth from the stove, with no ventilation whatever, makes the rooms suffocatingly hot; the filthy floors and benches, washed only twice a year, the dirty clothing, the greasy sheep-skins, and the foul-stained 'moujiks,' emit an odor so strong that nobody but the workmen themselves can stand it. In these hovels, where the men herd like pigs—I know one large house that contains 400 men, and is from top to bottom one vast pig-sty—in these places, when the regular Autumnal cholera sets in, the workmen die by scores. Drunkenness is rife among the workmen because it is the only amusement they possess. Without education to pass the long winter nights, without rational recreations provided them by their masters, without any education to assist them in finding any, they have no other means of enjoying themselves except by resorting to the dram shop. An inveterate drunkard is in England the exception, in Russia it is the sober man who occupies that place. A total abstainer is so great a rarity that when one is seen he is regarded as a wonder, who is rather to be contemptuously pitied than approved. And whereas an English workman drinks gin by the gill, diluted mostly with water, the Russian drinks it by the pint, and never adds a drop of water to it. A few Sundays ago I was passing along the quay of Baird's Iron Works, where some laborers were breaking up an old barge. The gauger brought a two-gallon bottle of vodsky, and every man of those thirty-seven laborers drank of a tumbler full of raw vodsky as though it had been water. The bottle was then put aside for another dram later in the day. The thought struck me simplicity of how to perform the same trick, and not long ago a *dvornick* having made a bet to drink a gallon of vodsky, drank three pints before he fell down dead."

DONALD DAVIDSON AND JOE BOWERS.

The Virginia (Nevada) *Enterprise* gives this story: "Donald Davidson, who died in San Francisco on the 29th ult., was the man from whom the huge mountain peak that towers above this city took its name. He was among those who came early to the Comstock, but he did not come with any intention of remaining. His visit was merely one of business, as he had dealings with several of the early miners. While he was here he was accompanied by a party of men to the summit of the mountain which now bears his name. During the trip a number of quartz veins were observed, and all of these were marked for location. In the evening, when the excursionists were all assembled in old Topliff's palatial cheburg, talking over the adventures and discoveries of the day, it was agreed that the mountain they had climbed should be named Mount Davidson, in honor of Donald Davidson. It was also thought that it would be a good plan to locate the several ledges they had discovered. The charge was then fifty cents per name for recording a claim. A man called 'Joe Bowers' took the lead in the work of making out the notices and arranging for the recording. Joe swore that all of the ledges they had seen were immensely rich—would make the fortune of any man who had an interest in one of them. As the names were mentioned and written down on the notices Joe called out the four bits. The notices were put up in order that it might be handed over to the Recorder of the district the first thing in the morning. Donald Davidson would say: 'Well, here is Blank, a friend of mine and a very worthy man, suppose you put him into the mine.' 'All right,' Joe would cry, 'put up for him and in he goes. Can you think of any other good names to follow you would like to assist, Davidson?' 'Well, there is A, a very worthy man; we might put him down.' 'All right, Davidson!' cries Joe, who cared not how long the string of names might be, if he got had each name represented in his pocket by a half dollar. All of the notices were finally made out and all of the half dollars paid in. Joe was to attend to the recording the first thing in the morning, but that night he struck a "little game of draw," and to this day those claims have not been recorded—at least not by Joseph. As the leads on the mountain have turned out, it was doubtless a fortunate thing for Donald Davidson's 'worthy friends' that Joe found the 'little game.'"

AN AWARD OF $197,000 IN GOLD.

Referring to the telegram from Washington, announcing that Mr. Augustine R. McDonald, long a resident of Louisville, has been paid the award of over $197,000 in gold, made last Summer by the British and American mixed commission on a claim for losses sustained during the war in the burning of cotton, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "Mr. McDonald was, or claimed to be, a British subject. The claim was the second largest made, being originally $2,009,500. The disorder further stated that about 100 witnesses were examined, and that the testimony covered 6,000 printed pages of the record of the commission. The history of the case is about thus: During the war McDonald was a resident of Cincinnati. Obtaining leave to go through the lines into the South, he got possession of a lot of cotton, which he was careful to place under the protection of the British flag. Gen. Osborn came along and ordered the cotton to be burned, despite the protestations of McDonald, who claimed to be a subject of Great Britain, and entitled to protection from any molestation whatever. On the 19th of December, 1868, McDonald filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court of Cincinnati, in which he struck out the affidavit of citizenship of that city. Among the assets there was a claim against Gen. Osborn for burning 7,000 or 8,000 bales of cotton, which was placed in the schedule as worthless. In March, 1869, McDonald received a discharge from his debts. All of his accounts, including his claim for the burned cotton, were sold by his assignee for the small sum of $20. When the award was made last Summer, it was claimed by McDonald's creditors that there was an informality in the sale of his accounts, and they determined to have the sale, it seems, set aside. A friend of McDonald's, fortunately, had purchased his accounts, and assigned them back to him, and he has thus received the money with the interest on it."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 20.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$6,000 Tenn. 6s, new.		47	400	Lake Shore			74
4,000 Union Pac. 1st.		92⅜	200	do.			74⅛
1,000 do.		93⅛	100	do.		b3.	74⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F.		87½	300	Union Pacific		b3.	40⅝
5,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d.		81	600	do.			40⅝
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.			500	do.		s30.	40⅝
	La Crosse Div.	85	1900	do.		b3.	40⅜
100 Quicksilver		35	100	do.		s3.	40⅜
100 Quicksilver Pf.		40½	800	do.			40⅜
$1,4il. & Pac. Tel.		93	1600	do.			40⅜
1200 Western Un.	s3.	72⅝	200	do.		s5.	40⅜
500 do.		72⅝	500	do.		b3.	41
100 do.	s5.	72⅝	2000	do.			41
1500 do.	s3.	72⅝	100	do.			41⅛
500 do.	b3.	72⅝	500	do.			41⅛
100 N.Y.C. & Hud.	b3	101⅛	75	Illinois Central			101
100 Erie Railway.	s16.	27⅜	100	North-western			43⅜
1000 Pacific Mail		32⅝	100	do.		b3.	43⅝
100 do.	s3.	32⅝	100	do.			43⅝
1000 do.		33	200	North-western Preferred		s60	55½
500 do.		33⅛	20	C., C., C. & Ind.			63½
700 do.		33	100	Rock Island			103
600 do.	b3.	33	100	Tol. & Wab.			10⅞
800 do.		32⅞	100	do.			1⅜
100 do.	s3.	32⅞	300	do.			10⅝
400 do.	b3.	33	200	do.			10⅜
1100 do.		33	100	Pacific R. of Mo.			42⅝
400 do.	b3.	33	100	C., C. & I. C.			61
200 do.	s3.	33	600	Ohio & Miss.			25⅜
1000 do.		33⅛	800	do.			25⅝
100 do.		33	200	do.		b3.	25⅝
600 do.	s3.	33⅛	600	do.			25⅞
1000 do.		33⅜	500	do.			25
600 do.		33⅜	100	do.		s3.	25⅛
500 do.	s3.	33⅜	100	do.		b3.	25⅛
500 do.		33⅝	200	do.			25⅛
500 do.		33⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	Pf.		59
500 do.	s3.	33⅜	100	do.			59½
100 Panama		112⅜					

MONDAY, Feb. 22—A. M.

The week which ended on Saturday last was characterized by wider and more frequent fluctuations in the Wall street markets than usual of late. The changes in gold and exchange were quite sharp, owing to special causes hereinafter mentioned. The weekly return of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday, showed some radical and unexpected changes. There was a further expansion to the extent of $1,738,900 in Loans, but a decrease in all the other items, the Specie being down $3,240,100, Legal Tenders $2,254,600, Deposits $2,608,500, and Circulation $928,500. The large decrease in Specie and Legal Tenders attracted most attention and the changes in these items, more particularly Specie, was generally attributed to the manipulations in the Gold Room during the week to make cash Gold dear. Whenever the "squeezing" process is resorted to by gold speculators, it is always safe to look for an irregular bank statement, and the Clearing-house return this week is no exception to the general rule. In connection with the specie average of the banks, it is necessary to state that the Customs receipts were unusually heavy, and the absorption of so much gold by the Treasury naturally assisted to decrease the average. The following shows the condition of the banks this week, as compared with last week, and also with the corresponding week of last year:

	Feb. 13.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 21, 1874.
Loans	$289,111,200	$294,850,100	$283,230,900
Specie	18,894,300	12,654,200	28,363,000
Legal tenders	56,647,400	54,392,800	69,110,000
Deposits	238,832,300	236,223,800	229,767,300
Circulation	23,512,900	22,584,400	26,771,300

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Feb. 13.	Feb. 20.	Differences.
Specie	$18,894,300	$12,654,200	Dec. $3,240,100
Leg'l tend'rs	56,647,400	54,392,800	Dec. 2,254,600
Tot'l reserve	$75,541,700	$67,047,000	Dec. $5,494,700
Reserve required ag't deposits	59,708,075	59,055,950	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$12,833,625	$7,991,050	Dec. $4,842,575

From the above figures it will be seen that the reserve has decreased $4,842,575, the excess of reserve above legal requirements now standing at $7,991,050, against $12,833,625 in the previous statement.

The monetary situation presented no new features of interest. The demand was very light, owing to the dullness in trade circles and the comparatively small volume of business at the Stock Exchange. The rates for call loans were 2@3 ₱ cent., and for prime mercantile paper 4 to 6 ₱ cent. Some of the banks have extended their accommodations to their customers in the West and South.

The changes in the gold market and the foreign exchanges were more important than for some time past. The former was strong early in the week, with an advance from 114⅝ to 115⅝, chiefly on the covering of short contracts by parties who feared a

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 22, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Henry V.—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Miss Berthe Girardin. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun.—Mr. J. E. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Big Bonania—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—Girofle-Girofla (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Bardell vs. Pickwick—Domestic Economy—Mr. J. L. Toole.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment. Matinee at 2.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert—By the Oratorio Society of New-York.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs By Mr. Frederic Maccabe. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment. Matinée at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Emerson. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRACISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinee at 2.

TAMMANY HALL.—Billiard Match—Between A. P. Rudolphe and Maurice Vignaux.

COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of Paris By Night—Operettas—Sketches. Matinee.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Water Color Paintings.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

It will be seen that Mr. Tom Scott is to make an attack in force on the House. He declares that he expects to succeed by virtue of the report in his favor from the House Committee. Our correspondent remains confident that the bill cannot pass the Senate, even if it is crowded through the House. Perhaps it cannot, but we hope no one will vote for it in the House relying on the Senate to defeat it. That would be simply surrendering at discretion to the Scott lobby. We should like to call the attention of our Democratic friends to the fact that Mr. Scott owes all the success he has thus far gained to Hon. Thomas Jefferson Creamer, a Democratic Congressman from this City. With the full knowledge that his presence was necessary to block Scott's job in the committee, Creamer staid away. If by any chance the bill squeezes through the House, no one man will be more responsible for it than this young gentleman—unless it be Mr. Tom Scott. When the Democrats are charging, as they will, that Scott gets his advantages by corruption, we hope they will not forget Creamer and Barnum.

There is no longer any room for doubt that the chief obstacle in the way of a peaceful adjustment of the Louisiana troubles, without further active intervention of the national authorities, lies in the personal ambition and political obstinacy of the extreme Democrats of that State. How far they are sustained in their course by the Democratic leaders in Washington we do not know, but it is clear that the latter are making no effort to bring about an arrangement, or it would be accomplished. This is a fact which ought not to be forgotten when the matter comes again before the people, as probably it must. Meantime a report of the Hoar Committee may be expected at any moment, the nature of which is indicated in our dispatches.

Now that the Right and Left Centres in the French Assembly have agreed upon a project for a Senate bill, the Bonapartists seem determined to make all the trouble possible. The new bill provides that of three hundred Senators seventy-five shall be appointed by the Assembly and irremovable, while the remainder shall be chosen by the General, Municipal, and Arrondissement Councils, one-third of this last number to be renewed every three years. Even the Extreme Left on Saturday gave its adhesion to this project. But the Bonapartists are clamorous for the election of the Senators by universal suffrage, and will propose an amendment to that effect. The temper of all other parties is, however, so bad with regard to the Bonapartists, that any amendments will meet with decided opposition, and the new bill will be smartly pushed. Gambetta alluded, in a recent speech, to the advantage which the Bonapartists are reaping from the provisional condition of governmental affairs in France, and many other prominent politicians assert that there is a formidable Imperialist conspiracy on foot, which will break out shortly unless concerted action is taken to crush the hopes of the conspirators.

In another column we print a curious story of an office-seeking and office-holding adventurer. It is the career of a dishonest man, who by dint of perseverance, and talents that might have gained him position and good repute if honestly used, ran through various courses of crime and fraud. This person seems to have been a sort of politico-religious swindler, a modified Chadband, who succeeded in imposing on a great many public men. The brilliancy of his success in this direction is a good illustration of the ease with which a really accomplished scamp can get first-rate recommendations to office from influential people.

THE TARIFF IN THE HOUSE.

The debates in the House of Representatives last week were more than usually interesting, as involving a question which sooner or later may become a controlling one in national politics. The House in Committee of the Whole has had under consideration the fifth section of the Revenue bill, which restores the ten per centum of duty taken off in 1872. The act of 1872 was passed in the early stages of the last Presidential campaign. It reduced by ten per cent. the duties on the manufactures of cotton, and on the following goods and the manufactures of them: Wools, iron and steel, metals not otherwise provided for, paper, india-rubber, glass, glassware, leather, bone, ivory and horn, and liquorice paste or juice. There is no doubt that the prime motive for the passage of this provision was the fact that considerable disaffection prevailed at the time in the Republican Party with reference to the protective features of the tariff. The famous Cincinnati Convention was unquestionably planned originally to advance the views of what were then known as the revenue reformers, who derived all their strength, so far as they were formidable to the Republicans, from the ranks of that party. The result of the convention had been a complete miscarriage of the intentions of its originators, and a shameful betrayal of their principles by many who were sent to the convention to represent the revenue reformers. It was obvious that the inducement which had existed to lead this section of Republicans away from their party had been weakened, if not destroyed, and it was very justly thought that their support might be retained by a concession such as the ten per cent. reduction. There was a considerable surplus in the revenue, and on the readjustment of taxes this concession was made. As a political move it was reasonably successful. It made it evident to the revenue reformers among the Republicans that they had more to expect from their old party than from the anomalous and unnatural coalition in which the Cincinnati Convention resulted, and the great body of this class of Republicans supported the party candidates both for President and Congress in the elections of that year.

In the debate on the revenue bill, it became evident that the aspect of the political field has greatly changed. To be sure, it was not necessary to have a spirited debate in the House to prove this to even the most casual observer, but the debate brought out the fact in very clear relief. The party, or, as they were fond of calling themselves, the pioneers of a party, whom we knew a few years since as revenue reformers, make no very great show in the House. Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, a sensible and sincere man, and a moderate anti-protectionist, may be regarded as the only prominent representative of this class; and Mr. Burchard's opposition to restoring the ten per cent. reduction has been determined and able. But it is obvious that he has few co-laborers, and nothing that can be called a following. Mr. Chittenden, of this State, made a brief and pointed argument against any change in the tariff, unless it was a restoration of the tea and coffee duties, and he expressed a strong conviction that any other change would prove a very grave political as well as financial blunder; but it is plain that Mr. Chittenden stands on a platform occupied by many more New-York merchants than Republican politicians, and his political warnings had no effect. Mr. Storm, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, gave the House a genuine sensation by declaring himself a free-trader, but he was very promptly put down as but the second free-trader from Pennsylvania in ten years, and his declaration of economical independence rather surprised than persuaded his colleagues. The provision of the bill which related to the ten per cent. reduction passed the Committee of the Whole by 103 to 95, and, though this is a rather light majority, the friends of the bill express themselves as quite confident of ultimate success.

From the facts and incidents to which we have referred, it is clear that the revenue reformers neither have any considerable strength in the House as the result of the elections of 1872, at which the present House was chosen, nor are they any longer able to exert any special influence on the Republican leaders from respect for any popular strength which they may be supposed to possess. Indeed, it is not to be denied that whatever active popular feeling there may now be with reference to the protective nature of our tariff is rather in favor of than opposed to protection. However the political economists may be disposed to regard the matter, there is a far more numerous body of the people who think that the depression of the iron trade, for instance, is in a considerable degree due to the ten per cent. reduction of 1872, and that nothing would so much tend to restore that trade as to repeal that reduction. This feeling is far more potent in politics than the most elaborate argument. When a Pennsylvania Representative says that there are twenty-five thousand voters out of employ in his district, and intimates that every man of them would vote against the party that opposed the increased duty, he is listened to with a profound respect which we fear Prof. Sumner will never receive. The disposal recently made of the Canada Reciprocity Treaty is another illustration of the state of what may be called efficient public opinion on this class of subjects. The treaty was a long step in the direction of a modification of the tariff. It was distinctly anti-protective in its motive and tendency. And it was voted down without a call of the roll. Of course, it is not impossible that the field may again change before the campaign of next year. That will depend largely on whether the Southern question enters prominently into that canvass.

THE DEMOCRATS IN THE STATE.

The wiser portion of the Democratic leaders must be secretly of opinion that they have not made a very promising beginning in their new rule in this State. The City managers have already contrived to get into an acrimonious dispute with the Governor, and the journals of the party appear to regard the quarrel as being so fraught with danger that they are afraid to touch it. It is amusing to see the awkward efforts made by the *World* to "skate" round the subject. We presume it would find it a difficult matter to run counter to John Kelly's wishes, and yet it can scarcely have the face to declare that Gov. Tilden is wrong in the position which he has taken up. For it is quite clear that, thus far, the Governor has not been false to the pledges, open or implied, under which he went into the election. The sole object of Kelly and Wickham—we may as well say Kelly alone, for it is evident that Wickham is a mere passive instrument in his hands—isto turn out all the persons at present holding office in the departments, and replace them with men more submissive to Tammany. No one has any idea that better officers would be chosen. The places are wanted for somebody else. The public has looked on that kind of seesaw government a good many years, and it is believed by Kelly that they will not object to it now. And we are by no means sure that he is wrong.

Nevertheless, the result is not likely to be very satisfactory to the tax-payers. At present, the service in the various departments—especially those chiefly aimed at—is fairly done. In the case of the Fire Department, it is so well done that no change could be made by John Kelly for the better. If we are not mistaken, the chief credit of the present efficiency of the Fire Brigade belongs to Commissioner Perley, and at such a time as this, when the entire staff is overworked, it is a shame to even talk of removing the chiefs. It is said that Mayor Wickham gave a sort of personal pledge that nothing of the kind should be attempted. It seems, however, that Kelly has "squeezed" him, and that he has proved to be as pliable as most people anticipated from the first. It may seem a trifling matter, but if such a department is revolutionized for the mere purpose of rewarding Kelly's followers, there will be no little stir made about it. For this is one of the things which comes home to every householder. No one would like to see the Fire Department filled with rascals, or even with incompetent and untrained men. And if Kelly is allowed to have his own way, no fireman will be employed who is not known to be a thick-and-thin Tammany man. We do not know what the politics of the firemen are at this moment, but we are against their being discharged in order that Kelly may pack the department with his gang.

The attack on Controller Green has been kept up for a long time, and it is only a little more vehement now than usual because it is believed that Mayor Wickham will surrender to it. For our own parts, we cannot but believe that Mr. Green has managed the finances with perfect honesty. The chief ground of complaint against him is that he has kept too vigilant a guard over the finances—a grievance which was certainly not felt under the old Tammany rule. It is quite possible that Mr. Green has declined to pay a few just claims until a judgment of the courts had been obtained upon them, but it is better to err in that way than in the opposite direction. Mr. Green would not be attacked so much as he is to-day if he had been more liberal with the public money. The persons who are trying to get hold of that money may condemn his "niggardly" policy, but it would be strange if the taxpayers concurred with them. A good manager of any large business is pretty sure to make many enemies. But the interests of his employers do not happen to be identical with those of the disaffected persons. If we could see any reason to suppose that Mr. Green had been unfaithful to his trusts, even in small matters, we should decline to give him any further support. But his statements and reports seem to us to prove that he has made the best that was possible of a very serious financial difficulty, and that he has not misappropriated the public funds. That he is not a good "party" man we must take as proved. Republicans and Democrats alike seem to wish him out of the way. But the first duty of the Controller is not to do the work of party.

The Democrats had every motive for avoiding these open brawls and scandals. They have only been taken in on trial. And in less than two months they are all at loggerheads together, and many of them are threatening or scolding their own Governor worse than they did Gen. Dix. The public will watch the future proceedings with interest, and it cannot reasonably be expected that Republicans will view them with much distress. The blunders of the Democratic Party may very fairly be set against the mismanagement of our own.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN ENGLAND.

After the recent verdict against the London *Times* in the Ruberry case, it almost seemed that liberty of the press had ceased to exist in England. For the articles on Ruberry himself were of so moderate a character that it is difficult to see how a journalist could have said less who had commented on the subject at all. Ruberry traveled everywhere with the acknowledged inventors of the Arizona diamond swindle. He was publicly and privately associated with them. He only left their sides when the swindle was denounced in the California papers. Yet, for saying less than a tenth part of what we have just said, the *Times* was condemned to pay Ruberry £500, and his lawyers about £5,000. The swindle itself was an open and notorious one. The *Times* did a good service in warning the public not to invest their money in it. And the British shop-keeper rewarded it by casting it in damages. The British shop-keeper now thoroughly deserves to be cheated by such men as Ruberry and his associates, without any interference from the press.

Encouraged by this monstrous verdict, given under the direction of a Judge who confused all the principal points in the case, and who is under the impression that the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky adjoins Chicago, another competitor for damages from a "licentious press" recently appeared in the field. A weekly newspaper in London called the *World* has undertaken to show up that class of harpies who have brought ruin and sorrow on so many homes—the money-lenders. It has been publishing a list of them week after week, with a few comments on their characters, and a warning to young men to keep clear of their clutches. One of the firms thus described was known as "Beyfus & Co.," although the real names of the persons doing business under this style and title appears to be "Boss." Beyfus, or Boss, applied at the Guildhall Police Court for a summons against the publisher of the *World*, intending to proceed against him criminally. Fortunately for the press, a jury did not have to consider this application. It was heard before the sitting Alderman, Sir Thomas Gabriel, and before we mention his decision we may as well state the nature of the evidence given under cross-examination by the poor, ill-used plaintiff, Albert Boss.

He admitted that he was a money-lender. He did not think he had ever charged one hundred per cent. interest. But he thought he had exacted seventy per cent. He lent money on these favorable terms to young men at college. The following questions were then asked:

"Have you written to their fathers before you have done the transactions? No.

Why not? I did not think it reasonable.

You did not think it reasonable if a boy at college, nineteen or twenty years, came to you to borrow money at seventy per cent. to write to his father before the transaction? Certainly not.

What was unreasonable? I assume that he had asked his father before he came to me.

You assume that he had asked his father, and that his father had referred him to you? Certainly not. [Laughter.]"

In a special case mentioned the benevolent Boss had made what he called a loan of £100, for three months, and gave the borrower only £85. "I call that," he said, "sixty per cent." The solicitor for the *World* then showed him a bill for £30, on which he had charged interest at "the rate of one shilling and threepence in the pound per month"—seventy-five per cent. In another case, the pious Boss made a borrower take out the greater part of his money in jewelry, and then charged seventy-five per cent. interest on the total amount. He said he did not lend money to literary men—they "are bad security generally." But he admitted that he lent one literary man £46, (giving him only £40,) and then proceeded against him for £57. The cross-examination on this point may be interesting to those who do not know what rascality is carried on by these usurers:

"The Witness—I lent £40 upon a bill of £46 for three months, and the debt is still owing.

Mr. Lewis—Did you proceed in bankruptcy for £57? Very possibly.

Then how had £46 grown into £57? On account of the interest on the bill.

You have charged interest after it became due? I fancy so; I am not certain.

How much in the pound? About fifty per cent.

Mr. Lewis—I suppose in the business that you carry on you never attempt to be paid twice, do you? No.

That is a thing you would never do? Never.

You are very particular about that? I am.

I mean you never claim in one court and your partner in another to be paid the same debt? Certainly not.

That is a thing you would shun? It is a thing I would not do, nor my partner either.

Then look at these three writs, and see whether they are issued at the suit of Albert Boss? I do not understand the writs; I gave the bills to the lawyers, and if any mistake has occurred with the lawyers, it is not mine."

It was then proved, out of the philanthropic Boss's own mouth, that his precious "firm" had actually proceeded against the same person in two different courts for the same amount, once by Boss and once by his partner.

The Magistrate, after a good deal of this kind of evidence, dismissed the summons. But if poor Boss had brought a civil action for libel, and had applied for a special jury, the chances are that he would have recovered damages. Perhaps he may try that course even now, although after the figure he cut in the Police Court it is doubtful. The Ruberry case, however, should encourage him. In the meantime, the London *World* has done good service in exposing these knaves, and in making so good a fight at the Police Court. Had the publishers engaged a fine old-fashioned highly-respectable double-superfine attorney—as the *Times* always does—they would probably have lost their case.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that the observance of the birthday of Washington should annually be more general and hearty. Possibly our poverty of national holidays may have something to do with this, but we think that there is really a more genuine reverence for the First President of the Republic, his life, character, and works, in this generation than in any that has gone before. In present struggles, even the noblest men about us may seem petty and commonplace. From the midst of the narrow tumult in which we are engaged, the figure of Washington seems grand and serene.

To be sure, in this cynical and skeptical time, Washington's character has not been exempt from that criticism which has replaced the unquestioning hero-worship of an earlier period. Small wits have flung their flippancy against him. But he is our one great man who is not belittled. It will not always do to look too curiously into the personal life and characteristics of our heroes and "demi-gods of fame." Yet, after all is said, and after many years of patient and inquisitive examination, the name of Washington, with all that it represents to Americans, is as majestic and dignified as ever.

Aside from other considerations, however, it is clear that we chiefly revere Washington as the first President of the Republic of the United States, and the statesman and soldier who brought the colonies victoriously through their struggle for independence. Scholars and historians may demur; they may urge the claims of the worthies who were prominent and influential in the military or political councils of the period; but the mass of our people will overlook all but that historic figure which towers above coadjutors and contemporaries. In our pride as citizens of the American Republic we attach to the name of Washington the reverence which we naturally give to the founder of a great nation. Whatever he did, or did not, this is his place in the popular estimation—foremost in all that marks the beginning of our national life. It may be singular that one so unselfish and deferential to the claims of others should even seem to absorb the fame of those immediately associated with him. But it must be confessed that most men who to-day look back upon the time in which he lived will see only the General of the Continental Army and the First President.

It is a relief, too, to contemplate the peculiar quality of patriotism which ennobled Washington. Intent on one lofty purpose, he seemed to have no personal ambition, aims, or even passions. His only policy was the good of the country, his only interest to achieve and establish its independent existence. If his figure in history appears somewhat cold, we may remember that he was possessed of a great purpose. He was like that Hebrew prophet who, when invited to leave his labors on the walls of Jerusalem, said, "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down." Though our national life has changed much since the century began, human nature was the same then as now. Washington was reproached and criticised by uneasy or captious people; but, to this day, his reputation is unblemished. No Bayard was more pure in character, no Sidney more lofty in patriotism or more thoroughly consecrated by a high religious purpose. How far the special exigencies of those primitive times may have determined his character and colored his life, we cannot tell. What manner of man he might have been under the complicated influences of to-day, we can only curiously imagine. But we may be sure that as he resisted temptations to personal aggrandizement, sacrificed everything for his country, refused to magnify his services to the nation, was no self-seeker, insisted on none of his opinions, and was singularly calm, temperate, and just in his estimate of other men, no modern circumstances could have radically changed him in his great office. The names of Washington and Lincoln are popularly associated together, not because there is any marked similarity between the two men, but because each held the Presidential office during a great crisis in the life of the nation. Between the two, however, the distance is not more great in history than in personal character. Lincoln certainly came nearer to the people of his time than Washington could have done to the people of his. But it is quite likely that a good deal of the almost supernatural loftiness which is popularly attached to the name of the First President is due simply to the lapse of time. We know him in contemporaneous history as a thrifty, fairly educated country gentleman, fond of good living, aristocratic in his tastes, and so scrupulously exact in his dealings as to be esteemed "close" even in those days. But in oratory, poetry, and all art he is an unapproachable hero. Some such fortune may await our more human Lincoln.

SWISS CATHOLICS.

Switzerland, the home of many free-thinkers, has lately been the scene of persistent strife between the Ultramontanes and the Liberal Catholics. The former have pushed their fanaticism to a dangerous extreme, and it has finally brought them into collision with the Swiss Governmental authorities. Ultramontane priests, of course, stigmatize the Liberals as heretics, and refuse to baptize their children. In a country parish in the neighborhood of Geneva, a gentleman, after seeking in vain to get his infant child baptized in the church in his native place, grew weary of the intolerance of the Vicar, who scorned the idea of recognizing a heretic's child, and at last appealed to the civil authorities. They at first refused to interfere, alleging that it would be very difficult to secure the observance of the baptismal rite in the parish by any save the Ultramontane priest. But after further solicitation, the Mayor of the parish, plucking up courage to vindicate the liberty of conscience, furnished the Liberal parents with an escort and a Liberal Catholic clergyman to baptize the child; and, in obedience to the request of the Cantonal Government, the church was reluctantly opened to the heretic.

This led to a riot. A mob of women and boys closed the church doors and barricaded them; and the unfortunate Liberals were forced either to return home with their unbaptized child, or to engage in a formidable street fight. They chose the former course, but so great was the rage against them that they were stoned while they retreated, and the Commissary of Police, who accompanied them, was badly injured. The authorities of the canton were naturally prompt in taking measures to re-establish their authority, thus rudely set aside at the suggestion of the priests. Those of the parish officials who connived at the riot are to be severely punished; and the church has at last been placed at the disposal of any and all Liberal Catholics who may desire to worship in it. The Ultramontanes hardly dared to excite a second attack on the Liberals, in the face of the express declaration of the State that they could do it only at the risk of the heaviest penalties. But they have continued their aggressive course elsewhere. At Hermance, near Geneva, they latterly caused a violent interference with a funeral, because the person to be buried in consecrated ground, although calling himself a good Catholic, was in their eyes a heretic. In this case the civil authorities acted with great promptness, expelling from the parish the priest who had provoked the brutal insult to the dead.

The number of priests who will take the oath of fealty to the State is rapidly increasing in Switzerland, and against them all that hatred can suggest and fanatics can execute is done. But the influence of the Ultramontanes upon politics there is declining, and it is thought that the late violent manifestations, so unwise and hopeless, are the expiring efforts of a malicious faction. The practice of abstention from voting had at one time become so general in many Swiss parishes, by advice of the Ultramontane priests, that the State has been obliged to prepare a new bill, providing that "any number whatever of registered Catholic voters belonging to a parish, and presenting themselves at a proper time, may elect a duly qualified candidate." Thus, checkmated at every turn, the Ultramontanes can counsel nothing new, save open revolt, and they will think twice before they do that.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

Several special matinée representations are set down for this afternoon, in celebration of Washington's Birthday. At Wallack's a representation of "The Shaughraun" is to occur. At Booth's "Henry V." will be acted by day as well as by night. At Wood's Museum "The Streets of New-York" will be performed. Barnum's Hippodrome and the Colosseum are to be open, as usual. There will be an *après-midi* recital at the Olympic, and, finally, both Bryant's and the San Francisco Minstrels announce matinées.

THIS EVENING'S AMUSEMENTS.

At the Lyceum, this evening, Mr. Toole is to appear in "Bardell versus Pickwick," in "The Dodger," and in "Domestic Economy." At Wood's Museum Mr. Johnny Allen will act in "Schneider." At the Olympic a new burletta, called "King Ding Dong" is to be brought out. The programmes at other houses remain unchanged.

NEW-YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY.

This association, which gave a very creditable and enjoyable concert on Christmas evening, will to-night sing Schubert's mass in E flat, and a new Scriptural idyl called "Ruth and Naomi," and composed by Dr. Leopold Damrosch, conductor of the society.

WACHTEL AND WAGNER.

The Leipsic literary correspondence of the New-York *Staats Zeitung* contains, under date of Jan. 14, the following:

"Last night occurred an event in the theatrical world which will ever be remembered in the history of the stage. A great advance has been made. Theodore Wachtel made his first appearance in 'Lohengrin.' Critics, theatrical managers, and patrons of art arrived here from all parts to witness the performance, and Richard Wagner himself came over from Bayreuth. In art circles a feverish excitement prevailed, and a day before the opera was produced, notwithstanding the increased prices of admission, the ticket office was beleaguered by an eager crowd. As no reserved seats were to be had in the gallery or the parterre, the crowd took up its position at the entrance in long rows, two abreast, early in the afternoon, and this in spite of the steady rain. Every ticket for the next performance, which will take place to-morrow, is already taken.

The interior of the theatre presented a festive appearance, and Wachtel's *entrée* was awaited with rare expectation. When finally he came forth, he was hailed with an outburst of enthusiasm. His success as *Lohengrin* was complete, and even greater than he himself and his friends had hoped. Wachtel's art yesterday entered a new era. It was a general rehearsal of the musical drama for Bayreuth, and ultimately for America, which country the artist intends to visit again, and the result was an actual triumph. After the performance Richard Wagner met Wachtel on the stage, and cordially greeted and congratulated him. The preliminaries for the artist's engagement for the plays at Bayreuth may be considered as having thus been gotten over."

THE JOHNSON'S ISLAND RAID.

ADVERSE REPORT ON THE CLAIM FOR DAMAGES BY THE SEIZURE OF THE STEAMERS PHILO PARSONS AND ISLAND QUEEN BY REBELS FROM CANADA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Committee on War Claims have acted on the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay indemnity to the owners of the Philo Parsons and the Island Queen for losses occasioned by the unlawful seizure of those steamers by a piratical expedition on Lake Erie in September, 1864. It will be recollected that refugees from the so-called Confederate States, domiciled in Canada, planned and organized a war-like expedition for the forcible seizure of private steamers on Lake Erie, and using them for the capture of the iron steamer Michigan, belonging to the United States Navy, then stationed on Lake Erie, near Johnson's Island, where about 3,000 prisoners were confined, intending, by the possession of said steamer, to obtain control of the lakes. The committee say, in their report upon this subject, "That it is very evident the damages suffered by the claimants grew out of acts of rebels who congregated in Canada during the rebellion, and there arranged their plans, which they carried into execution, of committing depredations upon the property of loyal citizens within the jurisdiction of the United States. The outrages they committed were either acts of private plunder or lawless depredation by banditti acting on their own individual responsibility, or they were acts of war by a portion of the recognized military force of the so-called Confederate States. In either event it has already been shown in the report, No. 262, made by the committee at the first session of the Forty-third Congress, March 26, 1874, that the Government is, under the circumstances, generally not liable by the principles of public law or the usage of nations to make compensation to the parties who have suffered loss or damage. It is undoubtedly a general rule of law that the Government is not liable to make compensation for injuries inflicted either in time of peace by the wrongful act of one or many individuals acting singly or in concert, or in time of war by the organized military force of the enemy, or by lawless individuals acting either with or without the authority of the hostile power." The committee for these reasons report adversely on the bill.

HOSTILE INDIANS.

CASUALITIES RESULTING FROM THE INDIAN DISTURBANCES IN 1873 AND 1874—INDIANS KILLED AND CAPTURED BY SOLDIERS, AND CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS KILLED BY INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—It appears from official data that the number of Indians captured by United States troops in 1873 was 227; Indians killed by United States troops, 405; citizens killed by Indians, 44; soldiers killed by Indians, 48, and during six months of 1874 the number of Indians captured by United States troops was 73; Indians killed by United States troops, 158; citizens killed by Indians, 36; soldiers killed by Indians, 3. The list of captured Indians embraces 159 Modocs, men, women, and children, and from 100 to 150 men, women, and children of the Tonto Apaches, being a part of over 900 who left their reservation and were killed by United States troops sent out by the post commander to bring them back to the reservation, which attempt they resisted or evaded; also the killing of 193 men, women, and children, Apaches of Camp Verde, (the details are not given;) and also the killing of 53 men, women, and children of the Apaches. Eskimingin, an Apache chief, San Carlos Agency, was arrested and put in the guard-house by order of the officer in command at that post. He escaped and fled to the mountains, and his example was followed by a large portion of the reservation Indians. United States troops and Indian scouts, under the orders of the officer in command, pursued and attempted to bring them back, and the Indians resisted, with the above result.

SHERMAN ON LYON.

In a brief speech at the meeting of the St. Louis Historical Society, on Thursday evening last, Gen. Sherman incidentally said that he knew Gen. Lyon at West Point as a cadet. He was a white-haired, white-eyebrowed, lymphatic boy, who didn't seem to have energy enough in him to make a man. He was surprised that such a looking boy should attain the eminence he did, and he possessed of such ability. Lyon was just the man needed in St. Louis at the beginning of the war, and he considered him the turning-point in the history of the rebellion. He had the firmness and discretion necessary to avert the complications that would have ensued had the rebel flag been hoisted in St. Louis in 1861. Speaking of St. Louis, Gen. Sherman said that there was no doubt St. Louis would be the centre of a population equal to that of China. St. Louis and vicinity, he said, are more replete with historical reminiscences than any other point in the Mississippi Valley. There are plenty of men now living in the city who ought to come before the society and record their many valuable and interesting recollections and incidents of the history of the old Territory of Louisiana, Missouri, and the Mississippi Valley. He noticed that among the articles filed for preservation in the society scrap-book was one about Gen. Lyon's death. He had read Mrs. Phelps' statement, and also talked with Gen. Sturgis and Dr. Franklin, of St. Louis, who were on the battle-field at Wilson's Creek when Lyon died, and believed that the lady was mistaken in several particulars. The society ought to settle this question, and he would suggest that the explanations of Gen. Sturgis and Dr. Franklin should be secured for record.

SMUGGLING IN ALASKA.

WHISKY AND OTHER ARTICLES INTRODUCED FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA—LETTER FROM GEN. HOWARD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Gen. O. O. Howard, now in command of the Department of the Columbia, recommends that an armed steam vessel be employed in the waters of Alaska to prevent the smuggling of liquors, &c., from British Columbia. This is in accordance with the suggestion of Capt. Campbell, who says he knows that Sitka Indians bring liquor into their town in canoes daily, and occasionally sell it in the woods to soldiers, and he is satisfied that Wrangel has been the centre of much fraud, corruption and official inertness within the last year. He says: "I would like to be informed explicitly whether the Department Commander wishes me to search for and destroy liquor in the Indian town. The Indians will resist such an operation, I am satisfied, and a state of hostility will ensue. I am abundantly able, with my force, to manage the Sitkas of this town and vicinity; but those Indians, with their canoes, could concentrate in a very short time, all their outlying villages and, by force of numbers, cut us off from our water supply. The presence of a steam-cutter, to move from town to town, and to take and destroy canoes engaged in the liquor business, would do more good than all the troops that could be sent here. All Indian transportation, travel, and communication is done upon the sea and channels. Their villages are all upon the shores, and an ability to reach their canoes gives a more powerful lever to influence them than any other method I can imagine."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FROZEN PIPES—A LETTER FROM A PLUMBER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The outrageous swindle spoken of in the Times of Feb 17 by "A" might be remedied by the employment of an honest plumber instead of a dishonest one, such as he says was employed. If, as he declares, dishonest plumbers, as a class, always charge exorbitant prices, why do people employ them instead of honest ones? If dishonest plumbers charge $150 for building fires in the street, cease to employ any but practical, honest men, and the dishonest men will soon leave the business or become honest. But as long as a premium is paid to dishonesty it will be abundant; and whenever a fair price is willingly paid for honest work, honest men will be there to fill the bill. Your correspondent's idea of a tin can, with a loosely fitting cork, to thaw out fifty to sixty feet of service pipe is simply ridiculous. No practical man would attempt it with such a clap-trap arrangement. I do not believe it possible to do it. It requires more steam than such an arrangement could possibly supply. There is no necessity of building fires in the streets unless the service pipes are frozen clear to the mains, and not in all cases then. At the main where the service pipes are connected are some short turns, which are very hard to get through, and where the service pipes are small, it is almost impossible. When the plumber has thawed the service pipes to this point, and cannot get any further, he finds it necessary to dig down to the main, and as the paving-stones are frozen so hard it is necessary to build fires so as to warm them; then they can readily be removed. When the stones are removed a sharp crowbar and pick, with a smart man to use them, will remove more frost and dirt in five hours than a fire would in ten. Where the service pipes run straight from the building to the main (I mean by straight no sharp turns) it is not a difficult job to thaw them out if you have suitable apparatus for doing it. The best plan that I know of is to have a boiler made either of iron or copper, (the latter I think the best,) said boiler made so that it can be used on the kitchen-range when convenient; if not, use a charcoal-furnace. The boiler should be strong enough to carry with safety twenty-five pounds of steam. With such a boiler, and a steady pressure of eight or ten pounds of steam, a service pipe of forty to sixty feet can be cleared of ice without any trouble, provided there are no short turns, and I think an honest price for doing a job of that kind, say forty to sixty feet, is $10 to $20. A boiler made of copper, tested at twenty-five pounds, with a safety-valve and a globe-valve to regulate the supply of steam to the service pipe, any practical plumber can make for $17.

I should like such jobs at the prices given. T.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20, 1875.

THE GAS COMPANIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to draw, through your valuable columns, the attention of the public to the impositions of the gas companies in this City. The idea of justice and truth is entirely discarded in their bills. The quantity of gas, more or less, consumed is of no account in their monthly statements, and in confirmation I can vouch for many reliable facts.

The size of the house, in connection with the tax-payers' list, is the basis for their accounts, and not the actual number of feet consumed. Must we submit to this palpable swindle, or go back to the days of candles and kerosene?

There are many well-known families in this City who are seriously debating the latter alternative, rather than endure the ills for which they can find no redress. I appeal to the house-owners alone; for certainly I can expect no sympathy from the stockholders of the gas companies—for does not the startling fact that their notices, when their dividends are due, are no longer published, speak volumes, proving that their deeds of darkness cannot be brought to light? A SUBSCRIBER.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20, 1875.

THE TAMMANY CENSUS PLOT.

From the Buffalo Express, Feb. 20.

The Times of Thursday publishes a scathing exposure of a plot ingeniously devised, and which, if allowed to succeed, will intrench the New-York Democracy within impregnable lines. The chief obstacle to the permanent supremacy of the party is found in the numerical superiority of the country districts. To devise a remedy against a barrier so obviously insuperable would be a puzzling problem to any but a Democratic mind. But to those versed in the mysteries of Tammany intrigue the matter is as easy as the simplest arithmetical proposition. All that is necessary is to take a census in the interest of the now dominant party. This, it is proposed, shall be done in June next, under the special direction of the Secretary of State, who, under the protection of the Democratic members of the Legislature, can set the statutes at defiance, or so construe them as will best suit the purpose of the party, and secure it against the possibility of future defeat.

To meet this, the first and last end of Democratic ambition, all that is necessary, of course, is to insure a sufficient number of votes. How easily this can be done, by the magic manipulations of Tammany experts, the history of the past has abundantly proved. The readers of the *Express* are already familiar with the fact that some

LOUISIANA.

DIVISIONS IN POLITICAL PARTIES.

THE RESULT OF THE COMPROMISE MOVEMENT—AMUSING INCIDENTS OF SOCIAL LIFE — A YOUNG LADY WHO WOULD NOT DANCE WITH GEN. SHERIDAN—THE DEMOCRATIC SPLIT — SENSIBLE VETO OF GOV. KELLOGG.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1875.

The compromise movement which was recently inaugurated by a number of the best men in this State, and which was defeated by a clique of professional politicians, was not unproductive of good. It has had the effect of, to some extent, breaking down party lines in New-Orleans. How closely these lines were and are drawn is well known to every traveler in the South. It is not necessary at this time to enter into a discussion of the causes which led to this bitter partisan feeling. That the men who controlled the Republican Party in Louisiana were ignorant and unscrupulous thieves has frequently been stated, and is now generally believed. That some of these men are still in power cannot be denied. Such being the case, it is perhaps not to be wondered at that the white people, the property-owners, here have been led to regard all Republican politicians as scheming rascals. When they seek to deny that such is the case, however, they make themselves ridiculous. A leading Democrat said to me a day or two since, "We are very friendly and considerate to honest Republicans; it is only the thieves we are opposed to." This statement is to some extent true, but it naturally suggests the question, "Who are the honest Republicans?" To this there is only one answer, "Those who sympathize with the whites, those who oppose the Kellogg Government." The people here make themselves the judges of a man's honesty, and no matter how conscientious or right-minded he may be, no matter how pure his intentions, no matter how strong his convictions, if he is an active Republican he is made a social outcast. I know this statement will be denied, but it is impossible to prove that it is untrue. Long before the war, political feeling was much more pronounced and bitter in the South than it was in any other part of the Union. Now political questions control and influence every relation of life. It is of course unnecessary to state that in the North and West Democrats and Republicans are associated in business, and bound together by many ties of friendship and social intercourse. This is not the case in Louisiana. A man's business, his pleasure, even the reception of his wife and daughters in the house of God is dependent upon his political sentiments. I simply state facts.

AMUSING INCIDENTS OF SOCIAL OSTRACISM.

In proof of these statements I may mention the following incident: At the commencement of the Winter, a well-known citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y., came to reside in New-Orleans. He was accompanied by his wife and two daughters. As the gentleman did not talk politics, boarded at a fashionable hotel, spent money freely, entered into no business, and declared that it was his intention to return to his home in the North at the end of the Winter, he was exceedingly well received by the best families here. His daughters, two beautiful and cultivated girls, were invited to many balls and parties, and he and his wife were "made at home" by the polished and courteous people of this city. This state of things continued until about three weeks ago. At that time the United States officers stationed here gave a ball, and invited among others the two young ladies mentioned. The invitation was accepted, and the girls attended the entertainment. The morning after a leader of society in New-Orleans called on their father and asked if it was true that they had been present at the "Yankee officers' ball." "Yes," said the somewhat astonished gentleman; "why do you ask?"

"Well, Sir," was the reply, "I hope you will not be offended, but if your daughters attend balls given by the officers and visited by the wives of thieving Radicals you cannot expect them to be received in our houses."

Since then the young ladies have been excluded from Southern society. It may be well to state, however, that their health has not been seriously affected.

Another incident of the same character cannot fail to be of interest. A few evenings since at a party given by Army and Navy officers, Gen. Sheridan was present. After supper a quadrille was proposed, and a number of sets were formed. One young Captain, more favored than his comrades, had prevailed upon a well-known Louisiana belle and her mother to accompany him to the reception. As the dance was about to commence he conducted the young lady to one of the sets, and was on the point of taking his place in it when his partner exclaimed in an audible whisper, "Oh, Capt. ——, Gen. Sheridan is in this set."

"Well, what difference does that make?" asked the astonished young officer.

"Difference, Sir," was the reply. "Difference? It makes no difference to you, perhaps, but I am a native of Louisiana, and cannot dance with that man." This was said in so loud a tone that the attention of every one in the room was directed to the young lady. The answer of the officer was waited for with evident anxiety. He was equal to the emergency. He conducted the girl back to her seat, as he did so saying in a very polite but determined tone, "I am exceedingly sorry, Miss, but if you will not dance with Gen. Sheridan it will be impossible for you to dance with me." The belle and her mother soon afterward left the room. Gen. Sheridan was naturally very much annoyed at the occurrence, but was of course powerless to prevent it.

POLITICAL SPLITS.

As I have already stated above, there are strong indications that the compromise movement, although unsuccessful, may result in breaking down party lines, and in this way give a more healthy tone to society and social intercourse. It can be stated definitely that those Democrats who favored the compromise are now most bitterly opposed to McEnery and his faction, for the unjust accusations which were made by that gentleman and others at the mass-meeting held to protest against the proposed adjustment. It will be remembered that those who favored the very sensible compromise plan were denounced as traitors to their State and party. These expressions have not been forgotten nor forgiven, and may yet cause a very serious split among Louisiana Democrats. For years past the country districts of this State have been controlled by the city, and the majority from the parishes dictated to by the small minority elected from New-Orleans. It has been customary to declare that the Crescent City was to Louisiana what Paris was to France, and that no measure could be successful which was not sanctioned by the party leaders resident here. The country members of the Legislature are tired of this political bondage. They were nearly all in favor of compromise; they know that the great majority of the people were with them, and they feel that the movement which they supported was only defeated by a low political trick. Being in this humor, some of them are beginning to discover that there is some good in the Republican Party after all. They are honorable men, and they will sacrifice none of the principles for which they have contended; but they are willing to acknowledge that Kellogg has made many efforts toward good government in Louisiana; and being assured that the State would be benefited by such action on their part, they are willing to recognize him as the *de facto* Governor. They are willing, also, to ignore Mr. McEnery and the election of 1872. They will do this, not because they do not entertain the belief that he was elected Governor, but because they have sense enough to see that a persistent advocacy of his claims can only result in further complications. It is generally believed by Mr. McEnery and his friends that the compromise proposition is definitely disposed of. In this, however, they may be mistaken. Alfred Leonard, the leader of the movement on the Democratic side, left for Washington this afternoon, to see if some plan of adjustment cannot be agreed upon. He goes by invitation of certain Republican members of the Congressional Committee sent here to investigate the Louisiana questions, and takes with him the assurance that Gov. Kellogg will do everything possible to carry out whatever terms may be agreed upon. This action on the part of the Governor, and his well-known desire to compromise, have given great offense to some of the leading Radicals, and they threaten to deprive him of their support. Turning to the colored people, I find that they also are divided. Some days since, in a letter on the Louisiana Legislature, I attempted to describe some of the scenes which frequently occur in the State-house here. In that letter I speak of the colored members as being ignorant and corrupt, and state that many of them are unable to read the laws they enact. This is true of nearly every negro in the Legislature; but it must not be forgotten that these men do not properly represent the colored people of Louisiana. They have been advocated and elected by rascally white men, who singled them out because of their ignorance, and because it was known that they could be used, but they were never supported by the large class of respectable colored voters resident in New-Orleans. A bitter hatred exists between the educated mulattoes and quadroons of this city and the ignorant and loud-mouthed plantation negro. I am assured that the former class, feeling the disgrace which is put upon their race by the election to office of such men as Demas and the other half-idiotic members of the Legislature, would gladly unite in any movement by which they could become identified with honest and respectable men. During a conversation had upon this subject with a quadroon, who is one of the richest men in New-Orleans, he said, "No one can deplore more than I do the character of the men elected by my party, but what can people of my class do? We know too much for those who control our conventions, and for that reason are never nominated for any office in which we could do ourselves and our race credit. What we want in Louisiana is a new party which would unite the honest and intelligent elements of the two factions now contending for power."

COMMENDABLE ACTION OF GOV. KELLOGG.

Gov. Kellogg, who within the past month has displayed more energy and firmness than any one gave him credit for, this morning sent the following commendable veto message to the Legislature:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 16, 1875.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I herewith return without my approval to the House, in which it originated, an act "making an appropriation for the payment of the mileage and per diem of the members and salary of the officers and employes and contingent expenses of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the regular session of the year 1875, and prescribing the manner in which the same shall be paid, and to authorize the negotiation of a loan for that purpose by the pledge of State warrants."

This act appropriates the sum of $185,000 for the purposes indicated in the title above quoted.

It seems to me, from a careful computation of the mileage and per diem due to the members of the General Assembly, including those who have not yet taken their seats, that the necessary amount for this purpose, and for all such clerks, &c., as are authorized by law, ought not to exceed $135,000, even upon the most liberal estimate; thus leaving in the bill before me an excess of $50,000 to be absorbed in contingent expenses. The appropriation of this sum for contingent purposes appears to me to be excessive in amount and improper in form. Whatever needful expenses may have been incurred in fitting up the halls of the General Assembly and the different committee-rooms should, in my judgment, be laid before the Legislature in detail, and should be carefully passed upon before any appropriation is made for their payment.

There are other objections to this bill of a still more serious character. Section 4 provides as follows:

"That in case there shall be no cash in the State Treasury to the credit of the general fund, the presiding officers of each House, the State Auditor of Public Accounts, the Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the House, and the Chairman of the Committee on Auditing and Supervising Expenses of the Senate, or a majority of them, shall then proceed to negotiate a loan on said warrants at a discount not to exceed five per cent of the loan; the funds realized from the loan shall be deposited in the hands of the Fiscal Agent of the State, and held by him subject to the order of the chairmen of the respective committees, approved by the presiding officers of each House."

This section, it seems clear to me, is unconstitutional, and in this opinion I am sustained by the best legal advice I have been able to obtain. It provides for the creation of a debt in contravention of article 163 of the State Constitution, and also conflicts with the constitutional amendments adopted at the recent election.

Section 6, enacting "that no money shall be paid for any warrants, vouchers or other evidences of indebtedness issued prior to January, 1875," is in derogation of section 10 of article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits the impairing of the obligations of contracts, and its practical effect would be to repudiate all the outstanding warrants of the Judges and other constitutional officers of the State, which warrants, by express legislative enactment, are excluded from the provisions of the recent funding law.

Sections 6 and 7 are both objectionable, because they make provision, the object of which is not expressed in the title of the bill, as required by the 114th article of the Constitution.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

The veto was sustained by a large majority, but it creates much discussion, and many of the negro members are loud in their denunciation of the Governor. By reason of all these disputes, and out of the many contending factions mentioned, would it not be possible to form a new, tolerant, and honest party in Louisiana?

H. C.

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The following are the Post Office changes for the week ending Feb. 20, 1875:

New-England.—Office established: Hyannis Port, Barnstable County, Mass., Wendell L. Hinckley, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed: Lewis Hall, North Warren, Knox County, Me., Frank P. Goss, Potter Place, Merrimack County, N. H.; H. N. Solace, Bridgeport, Addison County, Vt.; G. W. Sayles, Huntington, Chittenden County, Vt.; Stillman Russell, East Douglas, Worcester County, Mass.; Levantine King, Scitico, Hartford County, Conn.; Horace E. Parmelee, South Windsor, Hartford County, Conn.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed: T. R. Bryant, Asbury, Tompkins County; Dana Loomis, Collinsville, Lewis County; Gaylord S. Casler, Dexter, Jefferson County; E. B. Hungerford, Dey's Landing, Seneca County; Frederick Hicks, Hiberala, Dutchess County; William H. Miles, Hinmansville, Oswego County; Frank Watrous, Honeoye, Ontario County; Edward H. Cox, Pekin, Madison County.

New-Jersey.—Offices Established: Iselin, Middlesex County, Thomas Barckley, Postmaster; Parkerville, Monmouth County, Benjamin F. King, Postmaster; Red Valley, Monmouth County, Thomas R. Thompson, Postmaster.

Pennsylvania.—Postmasters Appointed: William A. Connelly, Emmaville, Fulton County; Jacob R. Alabach, Green Lane, Montgomery County; William Garvin, Ogle, Butler County; Jacob M. Stauffer, Salunga, Lancaster County; H. Howard Hill, Sideling Hill, Fulton County; James W. Harrison, Vernon, Wyoming County.

Maryland.—Office Established: Bucktown, Dorchester County, Joseph Vickery, Postmaster. Name Changed: Sintsville, Prince George's County, to Brightseat.

THE CORNING BANK FAILURE.

The assignees of the George Washington Bank of Corning, which institution failed some time since, have made their statement concerning its liabilities and resources. Stated generally, the Rochester *Express* says, the first are $153,747 30, and the latter, less those of doubtful value, $65,294 98. The liabilities are made up first of certificates of deposit, ranging in sums from $1 50 to $4,000, the whole aggregating the sum of $89,578 66, without the interest due on them, which is $4,060 more. These certificates are issued to a large number of persons, something over 300, nearly all of them living at Corning or in the immediate vicinity thereof, and many of them women. Rev. P. Colgan, Pastor of the Corning Catholic church, had two certificates, each one of $4,000, and one of $3,000. The resources are: Of the George Washington Bank open accounts, with the doubtful ones deducted, $13,762 37; G. W. Patterson, Jr.'s individual accounts, $13,736 91; real estate and personal property, $37,226 11. A very close inventory seems to have been taken of the personal property.

WHAT DID HE MEAN?

SOME VERY POINTED QUESTIONS, IN THE ANSWERS TO WHICH SPEAKER M'GUIRE AND ASSEMBLYMAN SHATTUCK AT LEAST ARE INTERESTED.

From the Elmira Advertiser, Feb. 20.

When Mr. Shattuck, of Steuben, asked Speaker McGuire "if he had not been to Tammany," the Speaker rather imprudently, it seems to us, responded by asking Mr. Shattuck "where he (Shattuck) would have been if it had not been for Tammany." And then the Speaker answered the question by saying "he would have been in retirement in his rural home instead of being here."

What did he mean? Was Mr. Shattuck elected by votes from Tammany Hall? Or was he elected by votes bought with the money of Tammany Hall? One or the other seems to have been the case, for without the aid of Tammany, whatever it may have been, Mr. Shattuck would have been at home instead of in Albany, according to the official and unqualified statement of the Speaker, and Mr. Shattuck, knowing that he knew, did not say him nay. Here is a precious confession indeed. The Speaker of the House taunts a Democratic neighbor with being elected to his seat by the help of Tammany, and declares that without that help he never could have been chosen. Did Mr. Shattuck take the Iron-clad oath, and did the Speaker stand by and see him take it? Did Tammany help the Speaker also? Did it put any of its peculiar and powerful levers under our jolly and immaculate friend Hon. C. C. B. Walker?

But there is another aspect of this question that is worthy at least of Democratic attention. The Speaker seems to have regarded it as a virtue in Tammany to have elected Mr. Shattuck, but an offense on the part of Mr. Shattuck to forget his obligations in return. The Speaker seems to be impressed with the idea that Tammany, by force of its purchase, has an equitable and possibly a legal title to the services and the votes of Mr. Shattuck. The logic is certainly plausible. If Tammany furnished votes for Shattuck, why should not Shattuck furnish votes for Tammany? But this is not the question. The speaker and Shattuck and Tammany and Tilden may fight that matter out among themselves.

How does Democracy reconcile this action of Tammany with the great fundamental Democratic principle of local self government? That is the question. What right had Tammany to come up into Steuben and by force of money or other efficient power, induce the people of Steuben to elect a man for member of Assembly whom they would not have elected, as Mr. McGuire assures us, and doubtless with truth, if Tammany had not interfered? Mr. Shattuck, it seems, was elected for Steuben County by Tammany Hall. Steuben would not have done it. Tammany did it.

The Speaker says he knows this to be so. Puts it publicly in Shattuck's face, and Shattuck makes no denial. Now, what does Mr. McGuire know about it? Does he know just how much Tammany helped Mr. Shattuck? Does he know that Mr. Shattuck knew it also? Does he know to what extent in this manner Mr. Shattuck, directly or indirectly, contributed money to secure his election? Does he know how near Mr. Shattuck grazed the offense of not telling the truth when he took the iron-clad oath, if indeed he has taken it? Why did not the Speaker stop him when, appealing to God with hand on the Bible, he swore that he had done none of these things? Why did he permit till Shattuck kicked out of the traces, and then tell the whole State that he had no business to kick out because Tammany and not Steuben had elected him?

FOR CONGRESSMAN COX.

A LITTLE GRATUITOUS INSTRUCTION IN GEOGRAPHY.

From the Rochester Express, Feb. 20.

Hon. S. S. Cox needs a little coaching in his geography. In a recent speech in the House, in which he was arguing in favor of free trade, Mr. Cox made the following local allusion to Rochester and gross geographical blunder. He said:

"Go with me to Rochester, N. Y. You will find water-power in abundance, grinding wheat and making the best flour. That water, or a portion of it, by its specific gravity, turns a mill-wheel. No one will deny but that it is cheap labor; it is simply nature in harness working for the welfare of men. It costs little to harness it, and a large loaf at less price is the consequence. But why should that water which comes from the Canadian side—unpatriotic water; unglorified hydrostatics; unstarred and unspangled specific gravity—be used to cheapen bread? Is it not foreign, and worse than foreign—British? And worse than British—provincially British? Worse than provincially British—French-British—Indian? And every consumer of the flour, if he be a patriot, should stop damming that water. He should tear out the water-wheels, and insert in their stead steam-engines made in Pittsburg, to be driven by caloric from Lehigh coal; for this machinery and caloric are produced on our own soil and demand protection. They are such precious 'infants.'"

Now, Mr. Cox, if, when you were in Rochester at the Tweed Convention of 1870, you had been less absorbed in your political associations, and had taken a look at the Genesee River, you would have discovered that the water that turns our mill-wheels comes from our Pennsylvania border, and not from Canada. Instead of coming from Canada, "unstarred, unspangled," and all that, it is on its way to Canada. Hence, it is not "provincially British," nor French, nor Indian, but a genuine American agent, springing from the mill-sides of our own State, and doing our own work.

THE VICKSBURG TROUBLES.

THE ARMS TAKEN BY CITIZENS ON THE 7TH OF DECEMBER—A DEMAND ON THE CITY FOR PAYMENT.

From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Times, Feb. 16.

Among the claims presented to the Council last night were those of Mr. Louis Hoffman and others, asking payment for arms taken from their stores on the morning of the 7th of December. Without any knowledge of the claims of the other gentlemen, we are compelled to admit that Mr. Hoffman's appears to be just and should be paid. Mr. Hoffman's store was entered while he was absent and a demand made for arms. The clerk in charge suggested the propriety of taking the names of all persons who received arms, in order that they might be called upon to return them after the trouble, but a prominent citizen present informed him that if the demand was not instantly complied with, they had a rope on the outside and would hang him. Having no other alternative, he graciously acquiesced, and as a natural consequence, a large number of arms were taken by irresponsible parties, and have never been accounted for. As the arms were taken by citizens, used by citizens, and are still in the possession of citizens, it is right and proper that the citizens should pay for them, through their representatives—the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

TREE CULTURE IN MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* gives the following information concerning Mr. L. B. Hodges' experience in tree-planting along the main line of the St. Paul and Pacific. His field of operations embraces the counties of Meeker, Kandiyohi, Swift, Stevens, Grant, and Wilkin. The trees planted in these counties a year ago last Spring are now all right. The actual condition of seedlings planted in the Fall of 1873 and the Spring of 1874, it is impossible to tell just now, but it is anticipated there must be some loss. The present Winter has been very severe on seedlings. The ground was very dry when it set in, and the trees are being killed more by the drying out of the moisture than by freezing. The damage is done not so much by intense cold as by the absence of humidity. Owing to the late Fall, however, the trees ripened early and the wood became matured for Winter, and owing to this circumstance, while a small percentage of loss from the extreme cold is almost inevitable, it is yet apprehended that it will be small. The ground, Mr. Hodges says, is exceedingly dry to the depth of seven feet caused by the absence of moisture in the atmosphere. This has led to the evaporation of the sap in trees, which exercises a deleterious effect upon their chances of surviving the intense cold, and may result in an unusual degree of destruction. Seeding trees that will live this Winter cannot be very readily killed by frost and cold.

BEQUESTS TO A TORONTO HOSPITAL.

The Toronto *Globe* of Saturday says: "The will of the late Erland Erlandson, who died in Port Hope on the 23d of January, has been proved in the Surrogate Court of Northumberland and Durham. The personality is sworn at $130,000. After making a bequest of £250 to his nephew, $75 each to his Executors, Messrs. John Wright and James Craick, of Port Hope, and $100 to the Protestant Home, Port Hope, he bequeaths the remainder to the Toronto General Hospital. The deceased was by birth a Dane, and was present at the celebrated naval fight at Copennagen, where it is thought he was taken prisoner and brought, a mere lad, to England. He entered the service of the Hudson Bay Company, and was for many years an active servant under the great monopoly. He was the original of the hero in Ballantyne's book, *Ungava*, and besides the incidents there narrated, he passed through many other thrilling adventures during his sojourn among the snows of Rupert's Land. In the service of the company he amassed wealth, and years after retirement lived upon the proceeds of his investments, which were principally in stocks. He resided principally of late years in Port Hope, often paying long visits in Montreal to friends of his *voyageur* days."

A PADLOCK ON A STOVE.

A paper published in Pascagoula, Miss., has this suggestive statement: "Freeze-out is a game successfully played by Mr. Payne at our railroad station-house. He has had a padlock put on the stove, and as the depot loafers cannot replenish the fire when it burns out, they quickly vamose the ranch."

THE RAILROAD WAR.

THE RESULTS OF A WEEK'S FIGHT.

HOW THE TROUBLE AROSE — RECRIMINATIONS THAT LED TO OPEN HOSTILITIES — BOTH PARTIES THOROUGHLY AROUSED — ACTIVE OPERATIONS ALL ALONG THE LINE FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO — PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE ENGAGED — OPPOSITION FAIRLY UNDER WAY—THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE ROADS — SPECULATORS AFTER THE SPOILS.

The railroad war now being waged between the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies was begun by the first-named on the 13th inst. by depriving the latter of the use of the Camden and Amboy road, between Philadelphia and New-York. This was virtually putting an end, for the time being, to all freight operations on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio, and caused serious annoyance also in its passenger traffic, as through tickets could no longer be sold by its agents either to or from New-York. On the 15th inst., two days after the obnoxious order had been promulgated, Mr. John W. Garrett, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio road, addressed a letter to Col. Thomas A. Scott, the President of the Pennsylvania Central, remonstrating against the proceeding. Mr. Garrett concluded by saying that if the action was persisted in, the Baltimore and Ohio Company would feel at liberty to adopt such measures as would vindicate its ability to maintain its rights, and to secure equitable and just relations for its business to all proper points. In reply to this letter, which he characterized as being "remarkable," Mr. Scott addressed a long communication to Mr. Garrett, in which he complained that he had not kept the oral agreement he had made in November last with himself and Messrs. Vanderbilt, Jewett, Chapin, and other parties, in connection with what was known as the "Saratoga compact," the tenor of this agreement being to the effect that, although Mr. Garrett would not commit himself to observe the compact, he would pledge his company to maintain the rates made from time to time to and from Boston and New-York, and that those from Philadelphia and Baltimore should also be maintained, the proper geographical distance being preserved to those cities. This agreement, it was alleged, President Garrett had not fulfilled. Nothing coming from this correspondence, Mr. Garrett immediately took active measures to place himself in a position to be able to compel a renewal of the facilities that had been hitherto extended by the Pennsylvania Central. His first step was to make a large reduction in the rates of fare from New-York to all the cities in the West to which tickets were sold by his competitor. The fare to Chicago was reduced from $22 to $16 25; to Cincinnati, from $20 to $16 25; to Lobisville, from $24 to $18 25; to St. Louis, from $27 to $21 25, and to other points in proportion. Through tickets were limited to those sold only at the offices of the Baltimore and Ohio road; at these rates, the agents of the road purchasing tickets to Baltimore at the offices of the Pennsylvania Central, and giving tickets over their own road to the points beyond. Mr. Garrett's next move was to provide a means of continuing his freight connection with New-York. This was easily accomplished by securing the services of a line of ocean steamers to ply between this port and Baltimore. A contract was accordingly made on the 17th inst. with the Old Dominion Steamship Company, and on the 18th inst., the first vessel was dispatched with a full cargo. By the charter of this line Mr. Garrett obtained the means of charging whatever rate of freight he pleased, without having to depend upon any but his own means of transportation, thus effectually breaking up any combination or compact that might exist among the other roads.

Because of this action on the part of Mr. Garrett, it was thought that the Pennsylvania Central would make a corresponding reduction of rates, both in freights and fares, but up to the present nothing of the kind has been done in New-York, although there has been a material reduction made in the passenger rates in the Philadelphia ticket offices. It is expected that we will be pursued by them, and seem to be awaiting further developments before taking any decided action. The officers of all the companies interested seem to be perfectly well satisfied with the condition of affairs, and do not complain of any falling off of business, beyond the usual decrease that always occurs at this season. The agents of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, however, claim that they have done much better, and that they have sold more tickets in one day since the reduction than they did in six before.

In Philadelphia, as has already been indicated, the passenger rates to all points west have been reduced to correspond with the reduction made by the road, and the opposition may be said to be fairly under way, as it has been entered into in the strongholds of the competitors. The Baltimore and Ohio Road has also reduced its passenger rates in Chicago, causing considerable excitement, not only among the other railroad companies, but among the people, and speculators immediately began to purchase tickets, notwithstanding an impression that seemed to prevail that the fight would be a lengthened one. It was reported in that city on the 19th inst. that there would be a large reduction in the passenger rates of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad on the next day, although Gen. Myers, the General Passenger Agent of the company, stated that his road was unwilling to enter into reductions from there to the East, as such action would necessarily involve the Michigan Central and Lake Shore roads in the quarrel, which result he was desired to avert. The impression in Chicago, however, seemed to be that a general reduction in rates of both passengers and freights was inevitable. In Philadelphia and Baltimore both parties seem to be equally confident, and each claim that the other must succumb. The Baltimore and Ohio seems to have the good-will and sympathy of the people of Chicago, on account of the position it took with regard to the "Saratoga compact," and will, it is said, be specially fav ored by them.

The people of Baltimore are well satisfied with the situation. They are convinced that they have the sympathies of the West, and that the feeling in New-York and Boston is in their favor. They say that the Baltimore and Ohio Road has its own in the fight contest, and is amply able, financially, to enter into a prolonged struggle. This, they contend, the Pennsylvania Central cannot do, by reason of the enormous expenses incurred by it on its leased lines.

To-day it is expected that the Eastern Board of Railway Commissioners of the lines belonging to the Saratoga combination will meet at the Windsor Hotel, but it is not known whether any action will be taken in regard to the present situation of affairs between the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio.

A HOLIDAY'S PROGRAMME.

A FEW OF THE PLANS FOR TO-DAY—MUCH QUIET AND LITTLE NOISE.

To-day, being the anniversary of the birth of Washington, is a legal holiday, consequently no business will be transacted by the banks, and most of the public buildings will remain closed. The Post Office will be open during the morning and the Custom-house officials will attend to the clearances of vessels. Business will be suspended at the City Hall, and the courts will stand adjourned for the day. There will be no military parade, but a number of regimental receptions will take place during the evening. The veterans of the War of 1812 will be entertained by the officers of the Sixth Regiment at the Germania Assembly Rooms at noon. At 2 o'clock the Order of United American Mechanics will hold a reunion in the large hall at Cooper Institute. The American Rifle Association will contest for a series of prizes on its range at Mount Vernon. The first match will commence at 10 A. M., and will be open to all members of the National Guard in uniform. The second match will be open to all comers, when any rifle permitted by the rules in force at Creedmoor may be used. The Boulevard Club will celebrate the day by firing the national salute at sunrise and sunset at Riverside Park, One Hundred and Third street. Matinée performances will be given at the several theatres in the afternoon. In the evening the Eighth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, and Seventy-first Regiments and the Washington Gray Cavalry will hold their annual receptions. The anniversary dinners of the Lincoln Club of the Seventh Assembly District will take place at No. 12 University place; the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati at Delmonico's, and the Bowdoin Alumni Society at the Westminster Hotel. The chimes in Trinity Church will be rung at noon by Mr. James E. Ayliff, including the following selections: 1. Ringing the chimes on eight bells. 2. "Washington's Grand March." 3. "Red, White, and Blue." 4. "Land of Promise." 5. "Last Rose of Summer." 6. "Merrily Ring the Trinity Bells." 7. "Tell it With Joy." 8. "Ha'l Columbia." 9. "Let the Merry Church Bells Ring." 10. "Glory to Jesus." 11. "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." 12. "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." 13. "Anywhere with Jesus." 14. "The Rifted Rock." 15. "We are Pilgrims." 16. Yankee Doodle."

A pigeon-shooting match will take place at Babylon, Long Island, in the afternoon. The contest will be open to all comers, under the following conditions: Entrance fee, $25; number of birds, 25; 97 yards rise; English rules. Ira Payne will manage the affair. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 9:15 A. M. Religious services will be held by the Catholic Union at St. Bridget's and St. Paul's Churches, in this City, at 10:30 A. M., and in Brooklyn Rev. J. B. Thomas will preach at the same hour at Greenwood Baptist Church.

FAMILY LIFE AND TRAINING.

REV. DR. BELLOWS AT ALL SOULS—PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED IN SORROW—REVERENCE TO BE OBSERVED BEFORE CHILDREN — THEY SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO PRAY BY THEIR PARENTS.

At All Souls Church last evening Rev. Dr. Bellows delivered the fourth sermon of his course on "Family Life and Training," from the text "The young man said unto him all these things have I kept from my youth up; what lack I yet?" Matthew, XIX. 20. The introductory remarks of the speaker were confined to an explanation of the distinction between a moral and a religious education. That distinction was fully exemplified in the assurances of the young man that he had kept the Commandments, in his question as to what possible virtues he yet lacked, and in the rejoinder of our Lord, "If thou wilt be perfect go and sell that thou hast and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in Heaven, and come and follow me." Jesus said this so that the young man might understand himself better. He had been morally, but not religiously, educated. The virtues he possessed, however, were not to be undervalued. Moral training, embracing as it did purity of mind and principle and perfect sense of justice, was indispensable, and, without it, religion could not be systematically or beneficially pursued. A child-like truthfulness, a horror of and a contempt for secret vices—these could not be too perseveringly inculcated in children. In the training of children he believed that corporal punishment, judiciously administered by the hand of the father, was requisite. A child regarded physical pain with the greatest antipathy, and hence actual bodily fear of parental anger was of the greatest importance in molding the nature and morals of the child to the desired plane. Physical punishments should always be administered not in anger, but in calm sorrow, and ought to partake of the solemnity of public justice. They are regarded and ought to be known to frequently to absolutely extinguish a dangerous propensity in a child. It was not possible for offenses to continue among children in a family in which correction is rigidly applied, always accompanied with anguish over the blows on the part of the parent, and deep sorrow at the necessity for the exercise of such an extreme punitive.

Returning to the difference between morality and religion the speaker observed that in training the young it was of the greatest importance to continually keep in mind the distinction. Those who did not observe it would never be able to bring into their children religious life. How to make them Christians in every sense that the word implies was the great problem for parents, and a very difficult one. To seek the reduction of depravity in them by means of the dogmas of religion usually applied to men and women was a mistake. It had the effect of preoccupying the mind with puerile superstitions and gloomy thoughts. He feared the consequences of this method, or any too direct or pointed one, and would postpone urgency at the start. It should not be forgotten that the nature of a child is essentially religious; that under proper training it ripens into piety and a readiness to believe. Wonder gradually merges into worship, and credulity into faith. To cherish, not to abuse, these qualities was the first step in the religious education of children, for dependence bowed into abjection and credulity into superstition would be the result of an opposite course. The conscience of a child was always sensitive, but not strong. Children act and were meant to act unconsciously, and invariably do right from hereditary instincts; and with that fact in view, it was far more proper to see that they do not offend the conscience than to conscientiously obey it. To preserve this attribute of the child nature as long as possible within the limits of youthfulness is of the utmost importance, and the longer the day that conscience is called into action to guide the child was delayed the better. In regard to religious affection the same precautions were to be taken. The youthful affections do not fly directly to an unseen object. Painful and alarming ideas of Christ's mission or of other spiritual subjects created an invincible repugnance to religion, which seldom changed in after life. The brightest and most pleasant phases of God's universe should, he said, first be introduced to make an impression, instead of the gloominess of the thunders and the storms. The greatest delicacy ought to be observed in uttering solemn words in the presence of a child, and it should always be done with a guarded tongue. From an indiscriminate use of them, without proper reverence, was propagated the vice of swearing and unconscious blasphemy. Children derived their best religious ideas indirectly from what they saw of their parents' habits and daily life, and if the practice of treating divine things and words was uniformly good there would creep into the mind of the children a feeling of worship and veneration which became a part of their nature. The steady recognition of God's presence in the family circle was probably more efficacious in imparting religious faith than any system of education. It gradually deepened the groves that had been partially dug, and worked changes which, when intellect and manly strength set in, perfected the Christian. In the opinion of the speaker it was very important that the young should be familiarized with the Scriptures, even without much regard to their understanding them at first. It was not necessary to choose between the Old and the New Testament, for proper selections could be largely made from both with a little judgment and discretion. Parents should themselves teach their children how to pray, and to see that they say them punctiliously. At the best of a child when it had just retired for the night, the sweetest and most efficacious advice could be given, for it was then "the little rebel became repentant." Too much need not be said, but if a lesson was to be inculcated, that was the time to do it. If the father were sometimes to kneel by the bedside of his child, it would prepare a sure place in the heart of a child when it had just retired. In speaking of baptism, he said that it was a mortification and an injury to the religious feeling of a child not to have been baptized, and for that reason it should not be neglected so long as it continued to be an ordinance of the church. The acceptance of the idea that preaching alone constituted public worship—an opinion very largely prevalent among people nowadays," or allowing children to become flippant critics should be carefully guarded against.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS RECEIVER OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

Detective Titus, of the Central Office, acting under orders from Superintendent Walling, yesterday morning arrested Mrs. Mary Mendelbaum, of Rivington and Clinton streets, and removed from her residence furs, silverware, laces, and other property valued at $3,000, which were deposited in head-quarters to await identification by the rightful owners. The charge against the prisoner is one of receiving stolen goods. She has been known to the Police for many years as the principal member of the notorious Mendelbaum family, who, with the Greenthals and the Harris family, for a long period have been the greatest receivers of stolen goods in the City.

THE CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

The annual convention of the Metropolitan Roman Catholic Temperance Union will be held today at Newburg. About forty delegates from the various temperance societies in this City will be present. Some of the delegates left yesterday, and others will proceed thither this morning. The organizations in this City which will be represented are the Transfiguration Society, St. Joseph's, the Holy Innocents, St. Ann's, St. Anthony's, St. Bridget's, and St. Michael's. Among the delegates who will leave this morning are Alexander Patten, President of the Metropolitan Union; James Lynch, Denis Shea, John J. O'Neill, William Smith, and William O'Brien, of the Transfiguration Roman Catholic Temperance Society.

MEETING OF THE NEW CUBAN SOCIETY.

A meeting of the new Cuban Society La Independencia de Cuba, was held yesterday at 12 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avennes. As the meeting was to a certain extent informal, no public announcement of the session having been made, the attendance was small. The society met for the purpose of discussing the constitution and by-laws adopted at their organization, with a view to their confirmation. No business of importance was transacted.

A DANGEROUS SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Yesterday afternoon a negro by the name of William Emmels, aged twenty-eight, keeper of a restaurant at No. 167 Thompson street, quarreled in front of his residence with another colored man named Cooper. The latter drew a revolver and fired three shots. One ball struck Emmels in the right breast; the second shot entered his abdomen, inflicting dangerous, if not fatal wounds. The third shot struck Pauline Schmidt, aged six years, of No. 33 Barrow street, in the groin, inflicting a severe wound. Cooper escaped, and Emmels was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Miss Schmidt was removed to her residence.

THE UNITED STATES ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVING PARTY AT THE ISTHMUS.

The Panama *Star and Herald* of the 8th inst. says: Prof. Miles Rock and party, sent out by the United States Hydrographic Bureau, having finished the required astronomical observations at Aspinwall as they had done at Panama, were to leave on the 6th inst. in the Tasmanian for Kingston. After their arrival there, Capt. Green will go to Santiago de Cuba in the United States steamer Fortune, and observations will be carried on between there and Kingston. Since the lamentable death of Mr. Spencer, Prof. Rock has had the assistance of Mr. Norris, the navigating officer of the Fortune. Prof. Rock and all the gentlemen connected with his expedition speak in grateful terms of the courteous reception they met with everywhere on the Isthmus, both from the authorities and private individuals, all of whom would have been too glad to have been of any service in aiding a scientific mission in whatever way they could. As it is, the labors of the Professor and his assistants, both here and at Aspinwall, have been satisfactory. Signals between the latter place and Kingston were very successful. The result of these important nightly labors of the Professor and his assistants, under a firmament ranging from the North Pole to the Southern Cross, though best estimated at their real value by the initiated, will lessen shipw

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	5	Leather, sides	8,844
Brandy, pks	73	Lard-oil, bbls	557
Cotton, bales	835	Lead, pigs	758
Broom-corn, bales	6	Spirits Turp., bbls	7
Candles, pks	1,100	Pitch, bbls	2,183
Copper, bbls	16	Grain, bbls	2,500
Dried Fruit, pks	49	Oil-cake, pks	850
Eggs, bbls	527	Pork, pks	2,207
Flour, bbls	9,775	Cut-meats, pks	1,739
Wheat, bushels	17,340	Lard, tcs	4,277
Corn, bushels	20,800	Stearine, pks	101
Oats, bushels	6,050	Butter, pks	1,679
Malt, bushels	500	Cheese, pks	647
Grass-seed, bags	450	Tallow, pks	83
Flax-seed, bags	69	Syrup, bbls	98
Beans, bbls	296	Tea, pks	65
Peas, bushels	7,200	Tobacco, hhds	22
Meal, bbls	300	Tobacco, pks	188
Meal, bags	727	Whisky, bbls	675
Flax, bales	10	Wool, bales	177
Hemp, bales	50	Wine, pks	219
Hops, bales	3	Mustard-seed, bags	33
Hides, No	9,150	Quicksilver, flasks	14
Hides, bdls	6621		

ASHES—Have been very dull and quoted weak in price on the basis of $6 for Pots and $8 for Pearls ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been quiet, but steady, at from 31c. @32½c. for Yellow.

COCOA—Has been inactive and more or less nominal. Maracaibo quoted at 22c.@26c.; Caracas 14c.@16c.; Guyaquil at 11½c.@12c., gold.

COFFEE—Inactive and nominal here; quotations as in our last. Sales 1,500 bags Rio, by the Alice, at Baltimore, at 17¾c., gold, for good ordinary.

COTTON—The market for early delivery has been very quiet, since our last, with values lower, quoted steady. Desirable grades of stock have been offered with reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 610 bales, (of which 605 bales were on last evening,) including 423 bales to shippers, 182 bales to spinners, and 5 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been moderately active, and generally at somewhat steadier rates. The receipts at the ports proved smaller than had been anticipated, and this circumstance, with the rather more favorable advices from Liverpool, tended to stiffen values late in the afternoon, when bids were reported 1-32c. ₱ lb. higher than the final regular quotations at the Cotton Exchange. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,900 bales, (of which 3,100 bales on last evening, and 10,800 bales to-day,) with 800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with February options closing at 15 13-16c.@15 27-32c.; March at 15 27-32c.@16 1-16c.; April at 16 3-32c.@16 3-16c.; May at 16½c.; June at 16 25-32c.@16 13-16c.; July at 17 1-32c.@17 1-16c.; August at 17 3-16c.@17 7-32c.; September at 16 23-32c.@16¾c.₱ lb. The receipts at the ports to-day were 853 bales, including 823 bales by rail, and at all the shipping ports to-day were 9,277 bales, against 14,846 bales same day last week....This week's exports hence have been 7,053 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,620,765 bales, (including 1,157,385 bales to great Britain, and 462,770 bales to the Continent,) against 1,608,534 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Low Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Middling	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
Good Middling	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Middling Fair	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Fair	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾

FIRE-CRACKER—Have been inactive since our last at $2 40 @ $2 50 account.

FISH—A very good inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds, which have been quoted generally quite firmer; offerings moderate. We quote: Dry Cod at from $3 50 @ $3 75 ₱ qtl.; Pickled Cod at $10 @ $12 ₱ bbl.; No. 1 at $8 50 @ $10 50; No. 2, $8 @ $9 ₱ bbl; Pickled Herring at $4 75 @ $7; Smoked Herring at 30c. @ 35c. for scaled, and 25c. @ 30c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring at 30c. @ 40c. ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in the State and Western Flour has been moderately active since our last, with prices on low grade stock favoring sellers slightly, and on trade and family extras, quoted steady. The main inquiry was for export, Eastern, in good part for the West Indies and South America. The home-trade call is rather light, checked, in part, by the boisterous weather. The sales since our last have been 14,800 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 75 @ $4 25; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 @ $4 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 60 @ $5, chiefly at $4 85 @ $5; very good to fancy do. and City Brands Extra, $5 @ $5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 60 @ $5, mostly at $4 85 @ $5; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 65 @ $5; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $4 90 @ $5 55, and Trade and Family Extras at exceedingly unchanged figures. Included in the sales have been 8,900 bbls. shipping stock at the current rates....Southern Flour quoted steady within yesterday's range, with sales of 600 bbls. at from $5 @ $6 for mixing to fine shipping brands....Canada Flour ruled steady and unchanged, with sales of 200 bbls. sold....Cornmeal ready and in moderate demand; sales equal to 700 bbls., including 400 bbls. Brandywine at $4 70 @ $4 80.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in moderate request, chiefly for milling purposes, at an advance of about 1c. a bushel on comparatively limited offerings. The export call has been light, checked, in part, by the firmer range of ocean freights. Winter Wheat quoted strong as to values, but without important business. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels at $1 14 @ $1 20 for poor to choice No. 1 Spring, car stock, the latter rate for equine Minnesota; at $1 11 @ $1 12 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 11 for prime, in store; $1 08 @ $1 10½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, (the main dealings having been in this description); $1 04 @ $1 07½ for No. 3 Spring; and at $1 15 @ $1 18 for former range (nominally) for Red, Amber, and White Western, the market closing barely....Corn has been less freely dealt in, particularly by export buyers, and though opening in buoyant manner, closed heavy, nearly yesterday's final quotations, with more urgent offerings noted. Sales have been reported since our last, of 55,000 bushels at 58½c.@59c. for poor to prime New Mixed Western, chiefly at 59c.@59½c. for good to strictly prime, about; 54c.@58½c. for new Yellow Western; and 56c.@57½c. for new White do. And for March delivery, 10,000 bushels prime new Mixed Western at 59½c. ₱ bush....Rye dull, and quoted nominally at from 90c.@96c. Barley dull and heavy. Sales of fair to choice Canada West at $1 35@$1 42....Barley Malt, and Canada Peas dull and nominal....Oats have been in very active request, and prices quiet. The dealings wholly in car-stock. Sales have been reported since our last of only 26,000 bushels at 56c.@71c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, mostly at 70c. for car-stock, afloat; 70c.@72c. for White do., and 68½c.@ 70c. for Yellow do. Rice and White State quoted at Feed quoted essentially as in our last, on a restricted trade....The week's exports hence, for European ports, included 12,198 bbls. Flour, 141,712 bushels Wheat, 570,090 bushels Corn, and 2,360 bushels Peas.

HEMP—Dull at unchanged prices; 600 bales Jute Butts sold at 2 3-16c. currency.

HIDES—Have been rather quiet, but without further change as to values. The receipts have been 27,185 Hides and 158 bales do.; sales, 72,545 Hides and 100 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 9,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 7½ lbs. average, gold, part free, at 25c.@26c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herrings at 30c. @ 40c. ₱ box.

HOPS—Trade in the State and Western Flour has been moderately active since our last, with prices on low grade stock favoring sellers slightly, and on trade and family extras, quoted steady. The main inquiry was for export, Eastern, in good part for the West Indies and South America. The home-trade call is rather light, checked, in part, by the boisterous weather. The sales since our last have been 14,800 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 75 @ $4 25; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 @ $4 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 60 @ $5, chiefly at $4 85 @ $5; very good to fancy do. and City Brands Extra, $5 @ $5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 60 @ $5, mostly at $4 85 @ $5; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 65 @ $5; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $4 90 @ $5 55, and Trade and Family Extras at exceedingly unchanged figures. Included in the sales have been 8,900 bbls. shipping stock at the current rates....Southern Flour quoted steady within yesterday's range, with sales of 600 bbls. at from $5 @ $6 for mixing to fine shipping brands....Canada Flour ruled steady and unchanged, with sales of 200 bbls. sold....Cornmeal ready and in moderate demand; sales equal to 700 bbls., including 400 bbls. Brandywine at $4 70 @ $4 80.

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HOPS

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand st., New-York.

THE WEATHER

HAVING RETARDED BUILDING OPERATIONS

OUR SELLING OFF

CONTINUES TEN DAYS LONGER.

ENLARGING PREMISES.

SELLING OFF

GROS GRAIN RIBBONS,

NOS.	5.	7.	9.	12.	16.
	7C.	9C.	11C.	15C.	18C.

SASH RIBBONS, 6 and 7 inches, 18c., 25c., 38c., and 50c.

THE WHOLE STOCK MARKED DOWN MERCILESSLY.

SELLING OFF

FANCY and MILLINERY GOODS, SILKS, HAMBURG EDGINGS.

KID GLOVES,

2 BUTTONS, GREENS, BROWNS, BLACKS, TIPS, and GREYS, 5¾, 6, 6¼, 6½, 6¾.

FINE QUALITIES, *35 CENTS A PAIR.*

"MONOGRAM," "EDWARD," SPRING AND OPERA SHADES, 95c.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND ST. NOS. 58 TO 70 ALLEN ST.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE R. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian o 40 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 24 | JAVA.....WED., March 10
ALGERIA...WED., March 3 | CUBA.....WED., March 17

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.

From White Star dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....SATURDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, LACRESSEY....SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE.....April 3

RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wines.)
First Cabin, $100.....Second, $65.
Third cabin and steerage at low rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both English and Irish railway fatigue and discomforts in crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

INDIAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, March 13, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, March 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, March 10
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, March 24

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

TO LET OR LEASE,

THE SPACIOUS

Lofts of No. 341 Broadway,

Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. BEDDOE.....March 2, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....March 9, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....March 16, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. FOOTE.....March 23, at —
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....March 30, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100; steerage, $50, currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $250, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $300, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. Rathbun, Feb. 27, 12 noon.
COLON, Capt. Z. L. TANNER, March 13, 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China as follows:

ALASKA.....March 1
CITY OF TOKIO.....March 15

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.

REUEN HADEN, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Feb. 23.
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBURY, March 9.

From Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin., first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $80, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to KUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. F. L. TISKERDEAKEN, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., touching at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in traveling. Gentlemen of the highest character and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue Vivienne, Paris.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMERS EVERY SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

The Queen..March 6, 3 P.M.
England..March 13, —

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

France.....Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship WESTPHALIA, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steamship MOSEL, Capt. H. A. F. REINARDS, on SATURDAY, March 6.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....80 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BURLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 3, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 52 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SEMI-WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Feb. 24.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODRULL, Saturday, Feb. 27.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods for warded free of commiss on.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 25
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, March 11

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUXPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, March 30

For freight or passage apply to
E. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 13 and April 3 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ALPS.....Feb. 23.
ETNA.....March 13.

HAYTI.

ANDES.....Feb. 25.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ATLAS.....March 4.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

WILSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS. SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows:

Othello, Thursday, Feb. 25. | Teddo, Thursday, April 1.
Virago, Thursday, Mar. 18. | Colombo, Th'sday, April 15.

Parties wishing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route.

First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency.

Apply at the office of CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., Agents, No. 56 South st., three doors west from Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 23.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 4.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 south st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily. Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WANTED—BY A WELL ESTABLISHED IMPORTing and jobbing house in good standing, a partner with $30,000, to be furnished as the business may require; average profit of the past ten years, forty per cent. on sales; capital wanted to enlarge the trade. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 115 Times office.

A GENTLEMAN WHO INTENDS SAILING for England about the middle of March, and desires commissions, or attend to business in any part of Great Britain, or if necessary, on the Continent. Address E. T., Box No. 233 Times office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASHN B. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE
DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Conpon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

PROPOSALS FOR $985,600.

STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Controller's office until THURSDAY, March 4, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $985,600 of Stocks of the City of New-York, to wit:

Assessment Fund Stock, authorized by section 7, chapter 565, of the laws of 1865, payable Nov. 1, 1910, and interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November.....$685,600

Assessment Fund Stock, as above, principal payable in amounts of $100,000 in one, two, and three years respectively, and interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November..$300,000

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see *City Record.*

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Feb. 19, 1875.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST,

Capital.....$9,000,000 Gold
Paidup.....7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, WM. L. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, 20th inst., and reopened on March 4.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY.

NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, FEB. 10, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders and election of a President and Directors of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at their office in the city of PHILADELPHIA, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to 27th inst., both days inclusive.

WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 15, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECiality, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Choice 7, 8, and 10 per cent. Municipal Bonds and other A1 Investment Securities, paying 10 to 15 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1875.

THE INTEREST MATURING MARCH 1, 1875, on the fifteen-year eight per cent. convertible bonds of this company will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America, No. 4 Wall st., New-York, on and after Monday, March 1, 1875.

JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

STOLEN FROM THE ADAMS EXPRESS Office in Indianapolis, Ind., or while on the road between Indianapolis and Bridgeport, Conn., per Adams Express, five notes signed in blank by the Sewing-machine Cabinet Company, Sheldon Morris, President; the notes are numbered viz: fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, and sixty-three. All persons are warned against receiving or discounting these notes.

THE SEWING-MACHINE CABINET COMPANY.
By SHELDON MORRIS, President.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—THE Rowner wishes to sell one of the finest places of amusement in this country. It is a splendid and thoroughly appointed theatre, situated in one of the very best localities in Philadelphia, and will, undoubtedly, realize fifty per cent. of its purchase money as profit within the first year. The property is steadily increasing in value. One-quarter of the purchase money only required; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage at six per cent. interest. For particulars address F. RULLMAN, No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at 10 o'clock M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the company's general office.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS R. R. CO.—Stockholders of the above road, who are opposed to the Board of Direction elected last year by the Central and Great Western interest, are requested to send their proxies at once to

LELAND BROTHERS & CO.,
Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau st., New-York.

Election at Cleveland March 3.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the Harlem Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 2,291 3d av., on TUESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1875. Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

W. T. KYERSON, Cashier.

POPULAR LOAN.

TEN-DOLLAR BONDS.—GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY (consolidated) participating in the allotment for redemption, to take place at Jacksonville, Fla., March 1, 1875. For sale by

BYINGTON & CO., No. 263 Broadway.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

N. Y. MUTUAL GAS,
GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH AND NATIONAL TRUST,
FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH, AND
N. Y. GUARANTY & INDEMNITY STOCKS
Bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC COMMERCIAL UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

HARLEM BANK, Feb. 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand on and after the 1st day of March, 1875.

The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 19 to March 1. By order

W. T. KYERSON, Cashier.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
BULL'S HEAD BANK,
New-York, Feb. 18, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st day of March next. The transfer-books will remain closed until that day.

GEORGE F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERican Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, declared this day a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 27 until March 11.—New-York, Feb. 8, 1875.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of the Consolidated Coal Company of Maryland have declared a dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after March 1, at the office of the company, No. 52 Broadway, New-York City.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LARGE, BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS—PARlor, two chambers, spacious closets, and exquisite bath-room, comprising second floor, furnished with elegance and comfort—will be rented, (with first-class board, if desired,) to one or two responsible gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, appreciating superior accommodation in a strictly private family, near 5th av. and 33d st. Address REFERENCE, Box No. 300, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., CORNER OF 31ST ST.—Very choice suite of apartments on second floor, with private table, will be vacated on the 1st of March: house and table first class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—ONE LARGE SQUARE and one single room to let, with first-class table and appointments, (sunny front;) references given and required. No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

A.—FOUR ROOMS, SINGLY OR TOGETHER, furnished or unfurnished; private brown-stone house, having all modern conveniences; best neighborhood: references exchanged. No. 607 Lexington av.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A large room and bed-room, communicating, on third floor, with board. House and appointments first class. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, three rooms on second floor; plenty closets; private table, if desired; no moving in May; references.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Elegantly-furnished rooms on first floor for gentleman, without board; private bath and every convenience; references.

NO. 57 WEST 24TH ST.—PLEASANT SECOND-story back room to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen; home comforts; references.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON Park.—Parlor and bedrooms, second floor, handsomely furnished; private bath, &c.; board and house first-class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—Front suite of rooms, newly furnished, with piano, &c., with or without board; also a single room; terms moderate.

NO. 62 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, TWO LARGE rooms on second and third story, alcove, hot and cold water; first-class board; also single rooms; references.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND-story front and hall rooms, fourth-story front and hall rooms to let, with board; location, table, and reference first class.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suites of apartments on first and third floors, with private table, in the pleasantly located double house, No. 45 5th av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 33D ST., NEAR Madison av., have two very pleasant rooms to let, with board, with references, X., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 673 7TH AV., JUNCTION BROADWAY AND 46th st.—Desirable sunny rooms, with board; hot and cold water, bath; moderate prices; family small; Broadway car-pass door; references.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST. NEAR BROADWAY.—Parlor floor, three large rooms; private bath-room, closets, &c.; with private table or without board; references.

TWO SUNNY SECOND-STORY FRONT rooms, also, a single room, to rent, with board, to parties seeking a refined home No. 61 West 17th st.

TWO ROOMS, ONE LARGE FRONT, WITH first-class board; delightful location. No. 36 West Washington square.

ONE CHARMING SUITE OF APARTMENTS to rent on second floor, together or separately, with or without private table, at No. 29 West 17th st.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, for gentlemen, double room, from March 1.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD FLOOR ROOM, for gentleman and wife; superior board.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, No. 755 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of December, 1874.

SAMUEL N. KANE,
DE LANCEY A. KANE,
WALTER L. KANE, } Executors.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of January, 1875.

HENRI M. BRAEM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874.

CATHERINA I. KOBBE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874.

JOHN HOLME MAGHEE, GILLISON MAGHEE, Executors.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.—CHARLES M. WOLCOTT against THE GLENHAM COMPANY, Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Company, Margaret St. John, wife of Edward St. John; Edward St. John, Augustus Cable, Hugh Miller and Margaret, his wife; Stephen Rumpf and Emeline, his wife; Jonas Northrup and Ann, his wife; John W. Northrup and Mary W., his wife; John Cros, by Brown, Trustee; Joseph T. Ballard, Benjamin Bullock, George Bullock, James M. Bullock, Francis W. Hutchins, Vincent Woodhull, James Haight and Margaret, his wife; Hannah Townsend, wife of George T. Townsend; George T. Townsend, James Paige, James Frost, Henry Frost, William Weeks, Oliver Fiske, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York; Charles K. Bartow, Boston and Montreal Railroad Company, Floyd Bailly, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Glenham Company; Platt Carpenter, Receiver of the goods, chattels, &c., of the Glenham Company; George Lamb, Astoria National Bank of Newburg, First National Bank of Fishkill Landing, National Bank of Fishkill, Edwin T. Skidmore, William F. Canceron, John L. Sloat, Edward Haigh, William Mellor, George Harley, Robert Butler, William Scandlin, James Brown, Amos Jones, Edward Burt—Summons for Relief.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Clerk's office of Dutchess County June 20, 1874, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 43 Third street, Newburg, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 23, 1874. CASSIDY & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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SAVINGS BANKS.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK, NO. 16 POST ST., MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held Jan. 18, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half (9½) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7½) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the Semi-annual Term ending Jan. 31, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 28, 1875, free of all taxes.

Certificates of deposit issued payable at the First National Bank, New-York; also in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis; London, Paris, Hamburg, and all the principal cities of Europe. Deposits received and paid in gold coin, and dividends paid in gold also. Moneys placed to our credit at the First National Bank, New-York, will be crediting to the depositor here, and a pass-book sent by return mail.

H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7. Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars. Surplus, One Million Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. JOHN S. BRISH, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. H. J. HAYES, Secretary. T. S. ARNOLD, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR 2,000 TONS COAL.—Department of Public Charities, until March 3, 1875. See City Items.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE
At 1:30 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. GRAND SUCCESS.
JARRETT and PALMER.....Lessees and Managers
THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Begins evenings at 7:45; MONDAY'S MATINEE at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND OPERA BALL,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 24.
Under the patronage of
A committee of distinguished gentlemen
THREE TROUPES OF FRENCH GRO

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

MR. BEECHER'S VIEW OF MEEKNESS.

A SIGNIFICANT SCRIPTURE—PRAYER THAT HIS CONGREGATION MAY BE ABLE TO BEAR EVERY HARDSHIP—THE OFFICE AND AIM OF MEEKNESS—HOW DIFFERENTLY THE WORLD AND THE WORD SPEAK OF IT.

The effect of Friday's testimony on the popular mind was manifest yesterday in the neighborhood of Plymouth Church. All the morbid people in the two cities seemed to have taken advantage of the beautiful Spring-like morning to satisfy their curiosity as to how the great defendant would bear up under Mrs. Moulton's disclosures. Orange street in front of the church was completely blocked long before the opening of the service by a struggling multitude who strung out in two long queues nearly to either cross street, and in a solid mass to the opposite sidewalk. The front corridor, gained through an alley-way, was equally impenetrable. Inside, not only was every inch of room to the topmost gallery occupied, but many persons stood throughout the service in the hall-ways, not being able to thrust even their heads inside the open doors. On the right of the platform was a large bunch of Egyptian lilies and camelias in a pot. On the table at the left a slender glass vase supported a bouquet of pink, scarlet, white, and violet crocuses, clematis, lilies, and honeysuckles, and striped ribbon grass. Five minutes after half-past ten the pastoral chair was mysteriously moved forward, and presently Mr. Beecher emerged from a recess behind it. Throwing off his cloak, he picked from the floor some manuscripts that had fallen there, and quietly took his seat. He had been unable to make his way into the church through the crowd, and was compelled to make use of this unusual entrance. The Pastor never looked in better health. His countenance betrayed no sign of mental disturbance. The opening anthem was then sung. It consisted of an alto solo, "Agnus Dei," by Miss Dunphy, and a soprano solo, "Dona Nobis Pacem," by Miss Lasar, with full chorus, both from Weber's mass in G. The refrain was:

"Look with favor on Thy people!
Have compassion on them."

A short prayer followed, in which Mr. Beecher said: "We draw near to thee again, O Lord! because we are again necessitous." "Not," he added, "as though this morning we have any special need, but to give Thee thanks. May all thoughts of care and trouble disappear from our minds. Rise upon us as the sun rises out of the sea to the weary mariner, and bring healing to our hearts on thy beams." Mr. Beecher then read the 37th psalm in a slow, careful manner, investing it with all the charms of studied elocution, and placing a significant inflection upon every sentence that seemed to relate to his own troubles. Not once did he falter from beginning to end. The reading produced a visible sensation.

"Fret not thyself because of evil-doers; neither be thou envious against the workers of iniquity. For they shall soon be cut down like the grass, and wither as the green herb. * * * And He shall bring forth thy righteousness as the light, and thy judgment as the noonday. Rest in the Lord and wait patiently for Him; fret not thyself because of him who prospereth in his way, because of the man who bringeth wicked devices to pass. * * * For yet a little while and the wicked shall not be; yea, thou shalt diligently consider his place and it shall not be. * * * The wicked plotteth against the just and gnasheth upon him with his teeth. The Lord shall laugh at him, for He seeth that his day is coming. The wicked have drawn out the sword and have bent their bow to cast down the poor and needy, and to slay such as be of upright conversation. Their sword shall enter into their own heart, and their bows shall be broken. A little that a righteous man hath is better than the riches of many wicked. For the arms of the wicked shall be broken; but the Lord upholdeth the righteous. The Lord knoweth the days of the upright. * * * They shall not be ashamed in the evil time, and in the days of famine they shall be satisfied. But the wicked shall perish, and the enemies of the Lord shall be as the fat of lambs; they shall consume; into smoke shall they consume away. The wicked borroweth and payeth not again, but the righteous showeth mercy and giveth. * * * The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord. * * * Though he fall he shall not be utterly cast down, for the Lord upholdeth him with His hand. I have been young and now I am old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken or his seed begging bread. * * * For the Lord loveth judgment and forsaketh not His saints; they are preserved forever. * * * The wicked watcheth the righteous and seeketh to slay him. The Lord will not leave him in his hand, nor condemn him when he is judged. * * * I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay tree. Yet he passed away, and, lo, he was not; yea, I sought him, but he could not be found. Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace. But the transgressors shall be destroyed together; the end of the wicked shall be cut off. But the salvation of the righteous is of the Lord. He is their strength in the time of trouble, and the Lord shall help them and deliver them; He shall deliver them from the wicked and save them because they trust in Him."

The second hymn having been sung, Mr. Beecher delivered an unusually long and fervent prayer for help to live more perfectly, in order that when things come that are hard to bear, his congregation might be able to say "God's will be done," and thereby find strength to endure the trials and persecutions and temptations of life. "It is not the darkness of the night," he said, "but the overshadowing of God's wings that makes the twilight we are living in. 'Whom Thou loveth, Thou chastenest. Thou scourgest every son coming to Thee.' We never appreciate God's graces until we are brought into need of them. No affliction that is grievous here but will be joyous hereafter. Troubles are only a taking up of the stakes of our earthly tabernacle for the building of a home not made by hands. The more this world grows dim to us, the brighter will appear the next world. May we be content with annoyances and troubles. We thank Thee for the unity of this church, and we pray that it may grow, not so much in outward numbers as in love and meekness, so that the world may see in it what is the true religion." He then announced that Rev. Mr. Green, formerly of Brooklyn, but now of Springfield, Mass., would conduct the evening service. He also announced that the morning prayer-meetings will be continued during the week, and that an extra prayer-meeting will take place on Tuesday evening, and that after the Friday evening meeting a last opportunity will be given to those desirous of joining the church previous to the March communion. Notices were given of the entertainment of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum this evening, and the Hampton slave singers, to whom he gave an "unqualified recommendation." He said that the Hampton troupe are better than the Jubilee Singers because they confine themselves to the old slave melodies, while the latter, being ambitious, had "improved" themselves. After singing the 647th hymn, Mr. Beecher took his text from Matthew v, 5—"Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth."

The beatitudes, he said, may be called moral paradoxes. There is internal truth in them all; yet they all go against the impressions of men as to what truth is. Mourning is not a good thing. Persecution is not one of the treasures of life. "Blessed are the meek." Well, yes. A round-faced, moonshiny man sitting in a corner may have an easy time of it. But what is meant by "inheriting the earth?" Where did you ever find moonshiny-faced people that were worth anything when things got mixed? Great affairs of life are never settled by meek, moonshiny men, who let you punch them and don't strike back. It is as if zero should be put at the head of the arithmetic. If you should see in Cuvier, or some other great naturalist, a statement that rabbits and sheep are the heads of the animal world, or that canary birds rule owls and eagles, it would not be more astonishing than to say that a meek man is to govern the world. Take a man whose quality is weakness, and say that he is to be the magistrate of this blood-red, roaring world of ours. That is too much for anybody to believe. Yet this is the testimony of the sacred writings during four thousand years, when polygamy and slavery were tolerated, and when a great man's evasion of the truth was not regarded as so great a crime as now. The moral qualities always had the supremacy. Even David, who did not gain all his supremacy by meekness, gives the testimony of a warrior in its favor. Look in your Concordance, and you will be astonished to see the number of instances there are under the head of "meek" and "meekness." This evidence is to me most significant of the divine origin of the Scriptures: that in times when the animal qualities were predominant the writers of the Bible should have had such a clear idea of the value of the moral attributes. The quality of meekness that is meant here represents the mode of activity of the whole mind. It is all the faculties of mind acting in a given temper. It represents the whole mind when in a state of great activity or disturbance; a holding of it to a calm, a gentle, a sweet mood. So its action proceeds from its higher nature; it is developed from the divine side and not from the animal. This meekness is not a dawdling negative. It includes energy. It has, if you will, the thunder of power in it. In that way it is the best for the individual, and in the long run will control the race. It does not mean that a man, simply because he has a weak stomach and weak things will rule over the robust. We see meek men go to the wall every day because they are weak. There is a meekness of weakness and a middle and a higher meekness. It does not mean that every man who is meek will overpower everybody else, but that it is the best way in which a man can carry himself. It does not mean that men who are meek always succeed, and those who are not meek always fail, but in rough times observation teaches us that men who are meek make the most headway. A proud father is apt to control his son with rigor. The young man allies himself prematurely with a family that is not desirable. When the father hears of it he storms and rages. The wife says, "If you are rigorous you will only ratify the boy's folly." He calms down, and when he next meets the son he says, pleasantly, "Ah! I hear that you have been visiting lately." "Yes, Sir." "I am glad to hear it. Mr. Jackmany's family, I believe?" "Yes, Sir." "You have become acquainted with the young people?" "Yes, Sir." "That is quite natural;" and so he creeps around until he has won the youth from the dangerous ground. He has put on meekness for a purpose, although he does not feel it, because he reasoned that it was the best way to gain his object. You have a large debt, larger than you should have permitted to be contracted, and it is only a question of time when your debtor will become bankrupt. You don't go to him in a furious way and shout, "Say, here, old fellow, I must have my $50,000 secured right away or I'll do this and that to you." Oh, no! You invite him to Delmonico's and give him the best dinner that money can buy, and tell him that you intend to see him through this thing, although you don't mean to do anything of the kind. [Laughter.] Then, when he feels good, you say to him, "Can't you arrange somehow to secure me?"—[laughter]—and he does it. Afterward, when the other creditors come, they don't feel meek at all. [Laughter.] It may be truly said that the meek have inherited that man's property. [Great laughter.] The people of the world see that it is unwise not to be meek, and they therefore keep about them some sweet-smelling herbs to be used on occasion, the same as the old housewives used always to keep on hand some thyme, and sage, and catnip. [Laughter.] The power of a man does not lie in the rush of his strength or the enthusiasm of his will. In the long run the man that plans and devises will inherit the earth in a moral sense—will have the highest power.

An unbelief exists among mankind in the general superiority of moral forces. Then do not believe that things whose success they have seen in special instances can be successful in the average results of life. Men believe in bodily force. They believed in it more in old times. They believe in working upon their fellow-men by threats and through fear. But the strongest possible force comes from self-restraint. The whole Bible is a protest against animalism. It teaches that the sweet and calm exercise of the superior qualities is the best wisdom. Faith in the superiority of moral qualities is characteristic of the Bible. The world says that he is a fool who has an enemy and an opportunity to strike him down and does not do it. He is a fool who does, says the Word. This sentiment is the one line of light that runs like a thread of silver from Genesis to the Apocalypse. Man must succeed more through his moral than through his animal senses. Superior moral excellence builds slowly but surely. All that comes from the lower qualities runs up quickly, but it has a touch of corruption about it and crumbles in the long run. In society even the most barbarous this has always been recognized. He is the hero who does the things that are the least possible to the rest of mankind. We may divide the earth into three classes: the top, the middle, and the bottom. The middle is the workshop where things are constantly in antagonism, grinding and crushing each other. Here and there are men who rise conspicuous above the masses. These are the men who act by righteousness. They are God's elect. I believe in this election if you don't, but it is one in which every man votes for himself. Men, on the other hand, are continually losing an eye or an arm in the struggle, and falling finally to the lower class. These are they who try to build by their basilar forces; who use the qualities of the fox and the serpent. There are apparent exceptions, but no real ones. The meek were at the bottom at first. They had conscience and scruples. They could not help themselves by the destruction of their neighbors. They grew up slowly. It is the weed that runs up on the dung-hill; the corn seems as if it would never ripen. They met the other class going up and were laughed at for their plodding. They met them coming down, too, while they were still plodding. [Mr. Beecher's animated gesture created laughter.] When the books come to be made up the meek will always be found to have a balance on the credit side. Where are the old Babylonian and other ancient princes now? Time sits on the ruins of what they have been, muttering, but we cannot tell what names he is repeating.

Alexander's blood does not run in your veins or mine, but Plato's does. New-England is as Platonic as it is Hebraic; for a Yankee is but a cross between a Greek and a Hebrew. [Laughter.] Jesus came so gently that He did not break the bruised reed or extinguish the flickering remnant of the flame—He, the mightiest of the mighty. Where is there a name of such power to-day? All the world to-day are pupils of Christ, not necessarily as Christians, but in that spirit that appreciates restraint of the lower qualities by the higher powers. That spirit is growing more and more on the world every day. You don't believe me. You will perhaps go home from here to-day, and if servant, or wife, or child does wrong you will lay down the law with your foot. We read that the Apostles had a theological quarrel about precedence. Peter said that he should be first. "No, you won't," says John, "if I know it." [Laughter.] It was the priesthood all over again. Did Jesus say to them, "Here, what's this all about? I've taken you out of your vulgarity to become my disciples, and this is the way you carry on when my back is turned, is it?" He placed a little child in their midst, and said, "Whosoever shall become as this little one, shall merit heaven." He who practices a meekness like this is a true disciple of Christ. "Oh," you may cry, "that is all very well to preach, but if you were at the head of a gang of a couple of hundred Irishmen making a new railroad, I'd like to see you try it on them." [Laughter.] It can be ridiculed, but let these men think that you have their interest at heart as well as your own, and I maintain that you can get more and better work out of them. Your quality brings out a corresponding quality from them. If you stand in front of a lofty crag and shout "God," the answer will come back "God," but if you say "Devil," "Devil" will return to you. You chastise your child with "You imp of perdition, what have you been doing?" [Laughter.] The child may not dare to tell what it is, but hell is in it. I've seen a child slap its mother a hard blow. The mother said nothing, but looked gently down upon the offender. The second blow was milder, and then there was a rush into the mother's arms. Not a word had been spoken on either side. The way to get along with men is to love them. One of the best things the Count Cavour ever said was that a diplomat who distrusted men made more mistakes than one who trusted them. The days are coming when the world will be better governed on this principle of meekness and love. Do you suppose you can reform the 1,600 men in Sing Sing by taking away their higher attributes, and forcing them into striped clothing and making pariahs of them? You treat them like animals, and expect them to come out angels. But the day is surely coming when there will be true reform; when there will be less strife and persecution; when fewer constables will be needed. Then men will act more according to their higher qualities, and Jesus will be the one-sole King. Hail to the day! He who restrains himself takes one step in the march of the world toward that blessed consummation.

The sermon closed with a prayer for help to realize this condition of meekness. The 660th hymn and the benediction closed the services. The congregation were a full half hour in dispersing.

MURDER ON THE ROCKS.

AN UNKNOWN MAN KICKED TO DEATH IN A SHANTY—A DOUBTFUL STORY FROM THE MURDERER.

A murder of a very mysterious character occurred in a shanty on the rocks, in Fourth avenue, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, on Saturday night. The hut in which the crime was committed is one of those wretched habitations run up with a few boards by the dangerous and criminal class of persons known as "squatters," and which are so frequently the scenes of murders and riotous brawls. In this instance the shanty is one occupied by Philip Olwell, an Irish laborer, thirty years old. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, while Officer Goodenough, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was on duty in Fourth avenue, his attention was directed to this shanty of Olwell's by the latter coming down among the rocks and calling for the Police. On seeing Officer Goodenough, Olwell said, "I have killed a man who beat me." When Officer Goodenough entered the shanty he found the miserable furniture broken and scattered around the room, two rum bottles on a shelf, and the body of a man lying on the floor near the stove. The man's face was so battered and kicked as to be almost beyond recognition. He seemed to be about thirty-five years old, five feet seven inches in height, of stout build, with dark hair and side whiskers, black vest and pants, and white shirt. Officer Goodenough at once summoned assistance, and had the murdered man and Olwell taken to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house. On being interrogated by Capt. Mount, Olwell said that the murdered man, whose name he did not know, had formed the habit of coming to his shanty at night, and carousing with him. These drinking bouts generally lasted until morning. On Saturday night the man came again, and after conversing for a few minutes, took a bottle from the shelf, went out, and returned with whisky, which they both drank. Then Olwell went out and bought some whisky, and they kept on drinking and procuring more, until both were fairly crazed with liquor. A quarrel sprang up, and the unknown man struck Olwell several times in the face. The men then clinched, and Olwell succeeded in knocking his opponent down, and in his drunken insanity kicked the unfortunate wretch to death. When he became sober, the sight of the body of the murdered man lying in a pool of blood on the floor startled him, and he ran out to call the Police. Coroner Keasler was notified, and assumed charge of the case. The body was removed to the Morgue to await identification. Deputy Coroner Leo will make a post mortem examination in the case to-day. Olwell is locked up in the Tombs to await the result of the inquest in the case. A subsequent investigation made by the Police yesterday evening tends to show that the tragedy was a brutal and terrible murder. On searching the shanty a hatchet was found which had apparently been washed, but which was stained with blood and having human hair clotted to the hatchet-head. The head of the hatchet exactly fitted seven deep cuts in the murdered man's head. A woman living in a shanty only separated from Olwell's by a thin board partition, said she heard no disturbance during the night. The Police are endeavoring to obtain further facts regarding the case.

TRIAL SKETCHES.

DRAMATIC EFFECTS IN THE CONDUCT OF THE BEECHER CASE.

BOTH SIDES STRIVING TO PRODUCE STAGE "SITUATIONS"—TACTICS OF COUNSEL—WOMEN IN THE COURT-ROOM — THE LAWYER'S BOY AND THE COURT OFFICER.

Considering the Beecher trial from a somewhat unusual standpoint, one of its most interesting features is the extraordinary display of legal tactics made by the counsel on both sides. It is apparent that the defense have up to the present been fully apprised of the character of the testimony to be given by each witness, with possibly the exception of Mrs. Moulton. This fact was sufficiently indicated when Richards, the brother of Mrs. Tilton, alluded to his painful position, and Mr. Evarts contemptuously said, "We know your position, and will show it before we are through," and by other questions asked during the cross-examination of Moulton, Tilton, and Mr. Bell. On the part of the plaintiff's counsel, there has been from the start a studied and partially-successful effort to produce dramatic effect in addition to eliciting the mere testimony of the witnesses. When Judge Morris, in his opening, reiterated over and over the consecutive history of the case, emphasizing in every possible way the bare and repulsive charge itself, he did so with a view to effect. Moulton was put upon the stand before Tilton was, to make effect, by reason of his extraordinary coolness and ability. Judge Fullerton, the most accomplished elocutionist of the bar, refused to read the Beecher letters in a loud tone of voice, lest he should lose the dramatic effect given by a low and almost breathless tone. Kate Carey was introduced during the progress of Tilton's examination for dramatic effect. Richards testified against his own sister for dramatic effect, and after a couple of unimportant witnesses having been examined, Mrs. Moulton was placed on the stand for a like purpose. Mrs. Beecher comes into court with her husband for dramatic effect. Mrs. Tilton attends daily with a similar object in view, and it is now supposed that the artist, Frank B. Carpenter, will be reserved for the last witness, to finish the case, with what, in theatrical parlance, is termed "a strong situation." In this regard the efforts of the counsel are somewhat similar to the efforts of two theatrical managers to outrival each other. At times the counsel for the defense have been taken at a disadvantage. Testimony of a nature new and unexpected to them has occasionally been given, and the counsel for the defendant have fenced the issue, in order that the time should be occupied until the hour for adjournment, and so gain an evening for deliberation and consultation as to the best line of cross-examination to pursue on the following day. This was especially noticeable on Friday, when Mr. Evarts kept asking Mrs. Moulton petty questions until the hour for adjournment arrived, and the same condition of affairs was especially apparent at various stages of Moulton's and Tilton's cross-examination. Judge Neilson sits out these unnecessary delays with the patience of a stoic, and though he fully comprehends the legal ways that are dark, rarely checks the counsel, but rather enjoys the artifices they employ to serve their ends. Judge Neilson does not look with favor on the presence of females in the court-room. A number of washed-out and *blasé* women, of uncertain age, artificial complexion, and gaudy apparel, daily sit in a seat behind Mrs. Tilton. During the examination of Mrs. Moulton these persons giggled and snickered and endeavored to blush to such an extent that the propriety of ejecting them from the court-room was seriously considered. Their absence in the future would not be regretted. And if an action of ejectment should also be commenced against the loungers and politicians who crowd the space allotted the counsel and reporters, it would be most beneficial.

On Friday Mr. Evarts asked Mrs. Moulton whether, in showing Mr. Andrew McLean the portrait of Beecher painted by William Page, she had said that Beecher was a pure man, and entirely innocent of the Woodhull charges. This Mrs. Moulton denied. Mr. McLean says that in the only conversation he had with Mrs. Moulton she spoke of the artistic merit of the picture, the power with which the best expression of Beecher's face had been rendered by the artist, and her opinion that Beecher was the most charming conversationalist she ever met. Mr. McLean said further that he casually told Gen. Tracy, one of Mr. Beecher's lawyers, of the occurrence, but never dreamed that it would be made use of by the defense.

Some new faces have crept into court during the past week. The lawyer's boy afforded much amusement. He belongs to Mr. Austin Abbott, and his name is Marks. He is a lad about fourteen years old, with thin legs and tight trousers. His spare time is equally divided between sucking the ends of his fingers, eating apples with the skin on, and shelling peanuts. During recess he furnishes the reporters with valuable information which they do not use, and consults with the opposing counsel. The other day he entered into conversation with Mr. Pearsall. Master Marks was eating, with an apple in one hand and a cruller in the other. He said confidentially, "Of course, you know that the public understands this is only your side of the story. When we submit our evidence the affair will be changed. We will drive your man out of court. Besides, our exceptions are good. If you refer to the Court of Appeals in the case of——." At this point Mr. Pearsall could no longer conceal his astonishment. He left Master Marks in the undisturbed possession of the field, and as he moved away, he simply said, "Well, I'm hanged."

The court officer stands beside the witness chair, and occasionally one end of his mustache can be seen. His name is Rattigan. He is very polite, and when he got Mrs. Moulton a fresh glass of water, and gave it to her with one finger inside the glass, she appreciated his delicate attention, and thanked him with a smile. Officer Rattigan is rapidly becoming a lawyer, and gravely argues upon questions of constitutional privilege and right. He reveres Mr. Evarts, admires Mr. Beach, thinks Mr. Fullerton is "a stunner," and keeps a sharp look-out for Judge Neilson.

The cross-examination of Mrs Moulton will be resumed to-morrow morning.

ESTIMATE OF THE EXPENSES ENTAILED ON KINGS COUNTY.

Since the commencement of the Beecher-Tilton trial, various statements have been published in reference to the cost the litigation will entail upon Kings County, and most statements have greatly exaggerated the actual expenses. The appropriation for the City Court is $62,000, but as this amount would be borne by the county if the present trial had never been heard of, no portion of this sum can be strictly charged to it. Some additional expenses may be incurred from the postponement of other business, but since the Judge's salary and the stipends of the court officials and Police officers detailed on the trial would be paid in any case, those expenses do not fairly come within the limits of the extra cost to the tax-payers involved in the present litigation. The only expenses which can be strictly set down to the Tilton-Beecher trial are those incurred in impaneling the jury, together with their pay of two dollars a day while the trial lasts, with lunch, the wear of carpets and chairs, and gas. Those expenses may be estimated as follows:

Summoning 1,500 jurors, about	$750
Paying 265 jurymen for five days at $2 per day while finding the jury	2,650
Five hundred jurors at $2 per day for one day on second panel	1,000
Twelve jurymen at $2 per day from Jan. 11 to Feb. 19	600
Cost of luncheon to Feb. 19	225
Gas at about $30 per week	150
Wear of carpets	400
Damage to furniture	100
Stationery, about	100
Total	$5,975

The total cost to the county, therefore, up to the present does not exceed $5,000 or $6,000. Of course the expense will be accumulating every day while the trial continues, and as nobody can, at the present time, estimate the precise period within which it will be closed, the exact sum the tax-payers of Kings County will have to pay cannot be figured up. As to the fees of counsel on both sides, the cost to the litigants cannot as yet be known.

THE TIMES REPORTS OF THE TRIAL.

From the New-Brunswick (N. J.) Times, Feb. 19.

If our readers want any advice as to the choice of the reports of the Beecher trial, we should recommend them not to buy the *Herald*, which is dishing up the scandal with all the pruriency and sinister suggestion which it is possible for impure minds to infuse into reports of the trial. Its very headlines are unfit to introduce into the family circle. THE TIMES reports are, we think, greatly superior to any others, although with the remainder of the paper, of course, Democrats could hardly be satisfied. The report of the proceedings, while verbatim, is printed in large type, and on this account is a great boon to many people; besides the report a column and a half of introduction is printed, which gives an impartial summary of everything said and done without biased remarks. This alone, if one reads, will enable one to get a good idea of each day's testimony without wading through the great mass of matter which constitutes the full report.

A TRIBUTE TO NOBLE LIVES.

SERMON BY REV. DR. WESTON—THE SERVICES AND CHARACTER OF THE DELAFIELD BROTHERS.

Rev. Dr. Weston preached a sermon yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest in memory of the long and successful careers of the three brothers, Henry, Edward, and Joseph Delafield, whose funeral services occurred last Tuesday in Trinity Church. Dr. Weston spoke substantially as follows:

There are times when death seems to come very near to us and we are made to realize very vividly the brevity and uncertainty of human life. Such is the effect when we witness such an impressive and solemn spectacle as occurred last Tuesday in Trinity Church, when the funeral service was read over the bodies of three brothers who had died within three days of each other, succumbing to the same disease, having passed the allotted period of man, three score years and ten. There were seven of the brothers that arrived to the years of maturity; two died several years ago within a month of each other, five survived until a recent period, two departed this life within eighteen months, and the remaining three almost simultaneously. All were eminent men in their respective vocations and left the world better for their having lived in it. Henry Delafield, in his useful and honorable career, continued the preacher, won hosts of friends and no enemies. Sagacious, energetic, enterprising, and diligent in business, his reputation was without blemish, and he has left a legacy to his friends and only surviving child of which they may well be proud. Dr. Edward Delafield was Chaplain and one of the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Eminently a scholar and cultivated in literary tastes, his language was at once chaste, select, and forcible Saxon. A great favorite with his students, he was pre-eminently affable to his intimate associates, while at the same time preserving a dignified and reserved bearing in his general manner. His life was a very busy and useful one. The favorite pupil in youth of Dr. Astley Cooper and the brilliant Abernethy, he did honor to his illustrious masters, filling many posts of responsibility with credit to himself and profit to the institutions that honored him with their trusts. As founder of the "Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men," he won the gratitude and blessings of the widow and the orphan.

Major Joseph Delafield lived a long and busy public life, dying at the ripe age of eighty-five. Admitted to the Bar at the age of twenty-one, like his brother, Dr. Delafield, he chose the foremost men for his tutors. Studying law with the celebrated Josiah Ogden Hoffman, his abilities and acquirements gained the admiration and confidence of his tutor to such a degree that, although a mere boy in years, he was immediately made partner in the lucrative and widely-extended practice of this master. Thus early in life his intimate acquaintance included such men as Ogden Hoffman, Washington Irving, Fenimore Cooper, and William Cullen Bryant, the intellectual giants of those days. His patriotism evinced during the late rebellion was very conspicuous. In the war of 1812 his popularity enabled him to raise a company of volunteers, which was subsequently merged into a regiment, of which he was appointed Major, and soon won for it the eulogy of being the best officered and drilled in the service. Retiring to private life, his varied acquirements and ardent devotion to scientific pursuits won for him a large circle of accomplished admirers, who clung to him until death.

THE EXCISE BOARD BUSY.

MANY APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES—EXTENSION OF TIME ASKED IN MANY CASES—THE OBJECT.

The liquor-dealers continue to apply in large numbers to the Excise Board for licenses. During the past week the number of applications largely exceeded the average number made any previous week within the month, which is probably owing to the fear aroused by the arrest of an additional score of the malcontents during the last eight or ten days. The division of the Liquor-dealers' Protective Association, resulting in the withdrawal of many disgusted members, is another cause.

The following is a statement of the transactions of the week ending on Saturday: Monday, thirty-three applications; amount, $1,630. Tuesday, fifteen applications; amount, $890. Wednesday, twenty-six applications; amount, $1,180. Thursday, twenty-five applications; amount, $1,190. Friday, twenty-five applications; amount, $1,250. Saturday, twenty-five applications; amount, $1,720. Total number of applications, 149. Total amount deposited, $7,660.

That the business of liquor-selling is now extremely dull and ruinous to many is clearly manifest from the very large number of failures, bankruptcies, closings, &c., occuring each week, and the numerous petitions for extensions of time daily presented to the Excise Department, with small fractions of the license fees to be placed to the credit of the petitioners. During the two weeks preceding Feb. 3, there were thirty-one chattel mortgages effected by dealers in this City, and twenty in Brooklyn; fourteen failures, thirty-seven changes, twenty-three dissolutions and changes in partnerships, and eleven sales. During the two succeeding weeks there were nineteen failures and bankruptcies and thirty-nine closings, six sixty-three chattel mortgages effected in New-York and twenty in Brooklyn, forty-eight dissolutions and changes in partnerships, and ten sales. The suspensions among the small dealers is largely due to their inability to pay the license fee of $30, but this result cannot be attributed to oppression on the part of the present Board of Excise Commissioners, since they have made it a point to afford all an opportunity to raise the requisite amount by extending the time repeatedly in cases where assurances of a poor business were substantiated by the inspectors of the board. That the law demands a limit to such instances of leniency, and so the board, after granting each of and perhaps months of grace, are finally compelled to enforce extreme measures. A short time ago an up-town lumber merchant appeared before Commissioner Stiner and made an appeal in behalf of a German lager-beer saloon keeper at doing business at Eleventh avenue and Twenty-ninth street, whose license had expired. The gentleman assured Mr. Stiner that the man could not possibly renew it then, he being barely able to provide a numerous family with the common necessaries of life. The Commissioner answered that he was perfectly aware of that fact, but said that, as the dealer had already exceeded the limits, the board could only grant him two weeks longer, and that, failing to raise the money within that time, his suspension or arrest would be the only alternative left. Although there are many instances of this kind, in which a failure to meet the requirements of the law arise solely from a scarcity of funds, there are treble the number who, possessing plenty of ready money, still hold the board at defiance, awaiting possible legislative enactments which may absolve them to a certain extent from their present obligations. To such as these the department is now directing its attention, using every effort to secure their arrest and conviction.

THE STEAMER OTHELLO.

Yesterday morning the pioneer steam-ship Othello reached her dock at Pier No. 45 East River, having arrived the previous day from Southampton, England, on her first trip across the Atlantic. The vessel was consigned to Messrs. Charles L. Wright & Co., No. 56 South street, and is owned by Mr. Wilson, of Hull. During her passage she encountered heavy seas, and on the 11th inst., in longitude 43° 20', latitude 46° 30', she weathered a hurricane lasting fourteen hours. She, however, sustained no damage during the trip. The Othello was built by C. W. Hull, at Hull, England, for the East Indian service, and was launched in January, 1872. She is 343 feet in length; extreme breadth, 34 feet; depth of hold, 29 feet; tons burden, 2,000; indicated horse-power, 900. Her engines are direct compound action, and were constructed with all the latest improvements. She is steered by Clinton's patent steering apparatus. The saloon is amidships, and accommodations are provided for seventy saloon and forty-five second-class passengers. No steerage passengers will be carried. The officers' rooms are situated on the upper deck. The saloon is elegantly fitted up, and contains every desirable convenience to be found on shipboard. Her officers are: Captain, G. Langlands; Chief Officer, J. F. Rogers; Second Officer, William Rea; Third Officer, M. M. Reynard; Fourth Officer, F. W. Ouston; Chief Engineer, J. J. Nibbs. Besides the Othello, there are three other steamers on this line—the Virago, Yeddo, and Colombo—which will follow her fortnightly in the order named. The Othello will leave this port on her return trip next Thursday.

FROM THE TOMBS TO SING SING.

The following were the removals from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: John P. Poy, grand larceny, two years and six months; James Flynn, grand larceny, two years and six months; George Smith, grand larceny, two years and six months; John McCarty, burglary, two years and six months; Thomas Bracken, burglary, two years and six months; Charles F. Stearns, alias Frank W. Frothingham, alias E. N. Hall, burglary, eight years; Raphael M. Seldis, grand larceny, three years; Adolph Baum, grand larceny, three years and six months; John Dolan, burglary, five years; John McGuinness, burglary, two years and six months; Otto Knapp, burglary, two years and six months; John Daly, burglary, five years; James Rogers, burglary, two years and six months; Thomas Foster, grand larceny, five years; John Kane, robbery, fifteen years; Blanche Martin, grand larceny, three years; Henry Smith, perjury, ten years; John Moran, burglary, one year; George Weyman, grand larceny, five years; Isaac Newton, grand larceny, three years.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The fifth annual reunion of the Bowdoin Alumni Association will take place at the Westminster Hotel this evening.

The Eighth Regiment (Washington Grays) will hold its annual ball at the armory, No. 226 West Twenty-third street, this evening.

Albert George was committed at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on the charge of doing a lottery business at No. 43 Chatham street.

The New-York Caledonian Club will give a Scottish entertainment for the benefit of the Gourlay family, at Steinway Hall, to-morrow evening.

Martha Lindemann, keeper of a bar-room at No. 3 Albany street, was held by Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, to answer a charge of selling liquor without a license.

The Harmonia Vocal Society gave a musical entertainment at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, including a brief operatic representation.

The Washington Gray Cavalry will hold its forty-second annual reception, at its armory, corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth street, this evening.

The trotting match at Barnum's Hippodrome this evening, will include a race of one mile and repeat, and a two-mile dash and repeat, under saddle, to rule.

A grand opera ball will take place at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening. One hundred persons in grotesque costume will be present.

Prof. A. Nobile will deliver a lecture entitled "Here and There Through the History of Italy," at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, next Friday evening.

The annual reception of the Eleventh Regiment will take place at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, this evening. Dancing will commence at 9 o'clock.

A "singen akewl" will be held at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening, by the boys and girls of the Howard Mission. "Aunt Polly Bassett" will "bite ye tuninge-fork at 8 o'clock."

The anniversary dinner of the residents of Washington Heights, Fort Washington, and Inwood, will take place at 6:30 o'clock this evening, at Schedler's High-bridge Hotel.

Mr. David Dudley Field will deliver his lecture entitled "Voyaging Around the World," at Dr. Rogers' church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Elizabeth Evans, residing at No. 43 Woolcock street, was bitten yesterday by a dog owned by August Franks, the watchman on the Boston Dry Dock. The dog was shot by Officer Cain.

The Schubert Maennerchor, a thriving German choral society, gave an entertainment at the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, in Fifth street, last night, consisting of vocal and musical exercises.

The monthly concert of the Morning Star Mission Sunday-school was held yesterday afternoon. Interesting addresses were delivered by Hon. William E. Dodge, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, and others.

The sale of the Grand Opera House has not yet been effected. Some of the heirs of the Fisk estate have expressed intentions to contest the legality of the transferral of the property to the Erie Railway Company.

The committee appointed on Friday at the meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Jessup & Co., will make a report at the office of Messers. Pomeroy & Plummer, corner of Leonard and Church streets, to-morrow at 2 P. M.

A number of leading chess-players of this City are making preparations for another chess tournament, which will be started at the International Chess Rooms, No. 294 Bowery, in the course of the present week.

The Turn Verein gave an entertainment at the Turn Hall, in Fourth street, last night, consisting of an exhibition of tableaux under the direction of Prof. Stoppel, interspersed with recitations and musical exercises.

The Arion Society, which on Saturday night was engaged in its annual masquerade at its club-house, in St. Mark's place, held a carnivalistic session yesterday afternoon, which terminated the programme for the carnival season.

The annual drill and reception of the Seventy-first Regiment will be held this evening—the former at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, and the latter at the armory, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Broadway.

A billiard contest will take place at Tammany Hall this evening for the championship of the world and a purse of $2,000, between A. P. Rudolphe and Maurice Vignaux. To-morrow evening a match will be contested for the championship badge of America and a purse of $1,000.

The funeral of Mrs. Ann O'Brien, the mother of ex-Senator James O'Brien, will take place from her late residence, No. 574 Third avenue, this morning at 10 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed from thence to St. Gabriel's Church, where services will be held, after which they will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

William Fox, a river thief, attempted to steal a row-boat belonging to Patrick Handiboe from the foot of East Thirty-fourth street yesterday morning, and was detected in the act by Officer Leahy, and arraigned yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court. Justice Flammer held him in default of bail for trial at the General Sessions.

William Ryan was brought up before Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with larceny from the person. The complainant was Mrs. Mary Shannon, of No. 31 Scammel street, who charged that he picked her pocket of a purse containing fifty cents. Judge Bixby remanded him for further examination.

Madeline Rightmeyer, a servant in the employ of Philip Harefield, of No. 196 Bowery, stole from her employer, on the 15th inst., $30 in money, and jewelry valued at $117. A portion of the stolen property was found in her possession, and she confessed her guilt. She was held to answer yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, by Justice Smith.

A meeting of Bavarian residents was held at No. 50 Avenue C yesterday, when action was taken to form a Bavarian benevolent society, and a committee was formed to submit a plan of permanent organization at the next meeting. The society is to be composed of two divisions; one for the support of members in cases of sickness, and the other to establish a fund in aid of the families of deceased members.

On Dec. 31, 1874, William Wright bought a pair